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A CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX

Some of
the Chief
Events
in the
Foreign
Intercourse
of Korea

From the
Beginning
of the
Christian Era
to the
Twentieth
Century.

COMPILED BY
HORACE N. ALLEN
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PREFACE.

Korea's foreign intercourse is a growth of the present generation. Twenty years ago she was properly and popularly known as the "Hermit Nation." Such intercourse as she had had with the outside world prior to that time was in the nature of the perfunctory exchange of enforced ceremonies or that accompanied with force or misfortune.

It is a somewhat unique experience, this watching a nation "born again," and as I chanced to be here almost from the beginning of the free advent of western foreigners, I am frequently asked questions as to dates and occurrences that sometimes require considerable looking into dusty records before answering properly. This is my excuse for taking upon myself the task of compiling this little index of the chief known events in Korea's foreign intercourse.

The manuscript has met with such a favorable reception from my colleagues, the Foreign Representatives resident at Seoul, to whom it has been submitted, that I have decided to have it privately printed, in order that I may give numbered copies to them and to other friends. It is in no case for sale, and I request that it be not republished without my permission.

I am indebted to the staff of each Legation in Seoul, and to many other people, for facts, dates and lists. I am further indebted to my colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps for valuable assistance in the way of corrections, verifications and modifications of the text, and to Mr. E. V. Morgan, Secretary of the U. S. Legation, for valued assistance in proof reading and corrections.

I have depended largely upon that most excellent handbook on Korea, by Dr. Wm. Elliott Griffis, "Corca the Hermit Nation," as a guide to the matter contained in Part I, using such other books of reference as were available.

As to the name of the country: It was in ancient times called Scilla, Koral, and for over five hundred years it was Chosen. Now it is Tai Han. But to the world generally it will continue to be called Korea. Although the Royal Geographical Society has decided that Korea should be spelled with a K, the British and some other Governments still use C. The Government of the United States uses K, hence I have done the same, and I prefer it. I have intended to omit the hyphen from Korean compound words standing for names of places.

Of the three names for Korea's eastern port;—Wonsan, Genson and Yuensan, given by the Koreans, Japanese and Chinese respectively, from their respective pronunciation of the common characters designating the place, I have chosen that of the Japanese, Genson, as the best known outside of Korea, and the one least liable to lead to confusion now that we have the American gold mine at Unsan or Woonsan, and the British mines at Eunsha.

To anyone who may chance to look through this index consecutively, it will be readily apparent how large a part missionaries have had in opening up the country, especially those of the Catholic Church, whose history is written in the blood of martyrs. I have therefore, carefully looked up the statistics of mission work with the view of giving the number of adherents to the Christian Churches at the end of the nineteenth century. The following is the result:—

	Members.	Catechumens or Professors.
The Catholic Mission (of Paris).	42,444	over 7,000
The Greek Church of Russia.	16	
(just started)		
The Church of England, "under"	400	
The Protestant Denominations of the United States, Canada and Australia.	5,047	12,935
Totals,	47,904	24,935

Or a total following of 72,839, which I believe does not include infants and young children.

I have endeavored to secure correctness in dates and facts; much has been necessarily sacrificed to brevity. I ask the indulgence of my friends if I have seemed to offend in mentioning any matter too briefly, or at all. The record is meant to be entirely impersonal and inoffensive.*

HORACE N. ALLEN.

Seoul, Korea.

April, 1901.

* Note. I could not mention by name all the numerous foreigners who have come to Korea in later years. I limit to content myself with mentioning only the most distinguished travellers and those whose coming was of public interest or for some public purpose, or in connection with a Government. I have confined my mention of missionary arrivals to the first entries in connection with each mission.

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PART I.

B. C.	During the reign of the Mikado Sujin, a boat load of Koreans reached the town situated on the present site of Shimonoseki, Japan, and proceeded to the Capital to make offerings to the Mikado. These people seem to have come voluntarily and to have remained five years.	Envoy to Japan
25 B. C.	Another envoy from Shinra (Korea) arrived in Japan with a present of mirrors, jade ornaments, embroidered silks, swords and other precious articles not common in Japan.	Second Envoy
202 A. D.	"Jingu Kogo," Empress of Japan, invaded Korea with a large army and compelled Korea to submit to Japanese suzerainty. This compact seems not to have been formally broken till the date of the Kangwha treaty of 1876.	Japanese Invasion
457-477	Several Japanese expeditions were sent to Korea to compel the payment of tribute.	Tribute
477	The Kingdom of Tam Na (Quelpart) sent an envoy to Silla (Korea). (I have been unable to learn who surveyed and named this island. It was known to the Dutch in 1653 as Quelpaert. H. N. A.)	Quelpart
800	Khoradadbeh, an Arabian traveller, described Silla (Korea) as rich in gold. He said that Musselmaus settle in Korea and export ginseng, deerhorn, aloes, camphor, nails, saddles, porcelain etc.	Arabs
820	Seven hundred Koreans living in Japan as immigrants, arose; killed many Japanese; seized stores of rice, and escaped to Korea.	Immigrants
c26	The Kingdom of Tam Na (Quelpart), sent an envoy to Koryo (Korea).	Quelpart
1012	Korea's boundaries of the present day were fixed by the loss of the Liou Tung peninsula and all possessions north of the Yalu River, as the result of a war with the Kitan Emperor.	Liou Tung
1100	Indications of trade between Korea and Arabia. Arab traders are said to have obtained the magnetic compass from Korean mariners and to have passed it on to Europe and Columbus.	Arabia
1218	The Korean King was compelled to become a vassal of Genghis Khan.	Genghis Khan
1231	The murder of the Mongol Envoy to Korea resulted in a Mongol invasion. The invaders were killed off.	Mongol War
1241	This resulted in a second invasion by a great Mongol force. The King had to go in person to the Court of the Conqueror.	" " "
1250 Approx	A marble pagoda, representing the life and teachings of Buddha, was sent from Nanking to the present site of Seoul, where it still stands, (sent by the Chinese father of the Korean Queen).	Marble Pagoda
1273	About this time Kublai Khan embarked from Korea with Kublai Khan	

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300 vessels and 15,000 men, to attack Japan. One hundred of the vessels were built at Quelpart. The attempt failed.	
1281 Kublai Khan again attempted the invasion of Japan from Korea, using 3,500 vessels and 180,000 men. Though the attempt failed, it caused strained relations between Japan and Korea because of the enforced assistance the latter was obliged to afford the invaders.	Kublai Khan
1392 The Kingdom of Tam Na became a part of Korea (Choson) under the name of Cheichu.	Quelpart
1443 Agreement made between Government of Tong Nai and Prince of Tsushima <i>vv</i> Fusan.	Fusan
1500 Korea had peace. The Mongols let her alone and Japan was busy with other affairs.	Peace
1585 Yasuhiro, Daimio of Tsushima, was sent by Hideyoshi, Regent of Japan, on a mission to Seoul to enforce the neglected custom of sending envoys to Japan with tribute. The mission failed and Yasuhiro and his family suffered death for his failure.	Yasuhiro Envoy
1586 Yoshitosi, Daimio of Tshushima, a Christian, was sent to accomplish what Yasuhiro failed to do. The Korean Court agreed to the request of the Japanese Envoy on condition that the Japanese Government should return to Korea the Korean refugees then in Japan. Fourteen outlaws were returned and executed.	Yoshitosi
1590 A Korean Envoy accompanied by a band of music was despatched to Kioto. The party was three months en route. They were accorded great honors and among other presents they were given some fire-arms, which is the first indication of the introduction of fire-arms into Korea.	Korean Envoy
1591 Hideyoshi sent a mission to Seoul to request the King to join him in an attack upon China.	Fire-arms
1591 The Koreans informed the Chinese of the plans of Japan, whereupon Hideyoshi decided to conquer Korea first.	Hideyoshi
May 25 First division of Taiko's army under Konishi a Christian general, landed, Fusan.	Invasion
" 26 The second division under Kato, landed, Fusan.	Konishi
June 19 Both divisions of the Japanese army entered Seoul unmolested after having destroyed the three fortresses, Tongnai, Sung- chiu and Chuschu, on their march from Fusan.	Forts Taken
June 19 The King was found to have fled to Weichu by way of Songdo and Pengyang.	King fled
July — Pengyang fell.	Pengyang fell
" The Korean fleet defeated the fleet of Japan.	Korean Fleet
" Five thousand Chinese sent to the aid of the Koreans, Chinese Aid having been defeated, 40,000 more were sent.	Chinese Aid
1592 Feb. 2 Kato's division was destroyed by the allies.	Kato
" 10 Konishi retreated to Seoul.	defeated
" 26 The allies, having reached Songdo on their way to Seoul, the Japanese destroyed much of Seoul for purposes of defense.	Seoul destroyed

1592 Mch. —	The Japanese defeated the allies. The Chinese retreated to Pengyang, leaving a force at Songdo.	Japanese Win
1593 May 22	Seoul was finally evacuated. The Japanese retained and fortified Fusian.	Seoul evacuated
1594 Spring	The Jesuit Priest, Gregorio de Cespedes, and a Japanese Christian, came to Korea on the invitation of General Konishi, to work among the Japanese troops and the natives.	Missionaries
Approx.	Japanese troops took the citadel of Chinchu by sending close to the walls, leather covered carts filled with soldiers.	Battle carts
1597	Date of the second Japanese invasion of Korea.	second Invasion
1598 Jan. 31	Uro-san castle, built and garrisoned by the Japanese, was besieged by Chinese and Koreans.	Uro-san
Feb. 9	Japanese reinforcements raised the siege of Uro-san.	" "
Sept. 9	Hideyoshi, dying, recalled his troops from Korea. General Nabeshima took with him to Japan a colony of Korean potters, who taught the people of Satsuma to work in clay. (Old Satsuma ware).*	"Satsuma ware"
1603	A Korean prince baptised in Japan, went to Pekin on his way to Seoul, but had to return to Japan where he was killed in the persecutions of the Christians under Iyemitsu.	A Korean Christian
1614 Oct. 14	Captain Saris of the British East India Co. sent Edmund Saris from Tsushima to Korea to look up the market for British cloths.	Capt. Saris
1619	Korea was compelled to send 20,000 troops to assist the Ming Emperor against the Manchus. The latter ordered Korea to remain neutral.	Manchu War
1624	Iyemitsu, Tycoon of Japan, compelled the Koreans to renew their tribute and envoys.	Iyemitsu
1624	The Manchus invaded Korea and defeated the Chinese who were operating from Korean territory. They then marched on to Seoul.	Manchu Invasion
1627	The Dutch Frigate "Auderkerke," driven on the coast of Korea by wind, sent three men ashore for water. These men, John Wetteree, Theodosick Gerards and John Pieters, were captured by the natives and compelled to spend the rest of their lives in Korea. The two last named were killed in the "wars with the Tartars," the first, Wetteree, was still living at the age of 58, and a favorite at court, when another Dutch party came ashore in 1653.	Dutchmen
1637 Feb.	The Manchu invasion ended. Seoul and Kangwha having fallen, the King capitulated and signed a treaty admitting the Manchu suzerainty. A tablet commemorative of the event was set up near Nam Han and only pulled down after the Japan-China war in 1894, together with the Arch of Welcome at Mo Hah Kwan, near the Pekin Pass. Heavy tribute was also exacted.	Manchu Suzerainty
1638	The Shogun of Japan excused Korea from paying tribute because of the devastation of the Manchu invasion.	Tribute

*NOTE. Gen'l Nabeshima's colony of potters settled at Hizen, his province. The Prince of Satsuma presumably brought over another colony. There is still in Satsuma a Korean village of descendants of these potters.

1638	Koreans, as a mark of approbation for having submitted to the Manchus promptly, were excused from wearing the queue.	The Queen
1647	A party of ship-wrecked Japanese were allowed to travel through Korea unmolested.	Ship-wrecked Japanese
1650	A Korean maid who had become the sixth lady at the Manchu Court in Pekin, secured a good reduction of Korea's tribute.	Korean maid Chinese Court
1653 Aug. 15	The Dutch ship "Spar-wehr" was wrecked on the coast of Quelpart. Thirty-six men were saved out of a total of 64. They were treated with varying degrees of kindness, but were kept under close surveillance and not allowed to leave.	"Spar-wehr"
1666 Sept. 4	Of sixteen survivors of this crew, eight escaped in a stolen, open boat, to Nagasaki, and went from there to Amsterdam, which they reached July 20, 1668. The names of the survivors were Hendrick Hamel, Godfrey Dennis, John Pieters, Gerard Jans, Mathew Ybocken, Cornelius Theodorick, Benet Clerc, Denis Godfrey. Those who failed to escape were:—John Lampe, Henry Cornelius, John Nicholas, Jacob Jans, Anthony Ulders, Nicholas Arents, Alexander Bosquet, (Scotch) and "John of Utrecht."	Dutchmen
1707	Some French priests from Pekin visited the northern border of Korea but couldn't enter.	Missionaries
1783	Thomas Kim, a young Korean converted to Christianity under the Portuguese Bishop, Alexandria de Gloria, at Pekin, succeeded in finally introducing Christianity into Korea.	Christianity introduced
1784 April	A Royal decree was issued against Christianity and Thomas Kim was arrested and killed.	Martyr
1787	The French Navigator, La Perouse, skirted the East coast of Korea and named Dagelet Island and its neighbor, Boussole.	La Perouse Dagelet
1791 Dec. 8	Two Koreans, Paul and Jacques Kim, who had been baptised in Pekin, were beheaded in Seoul. Christianity began to spread rapidly in Korea.	Martyrs
1791	Jean dos Remedios, a priest from Macao, came to the northern border but could not enter Korea. He died later in Pekin.	Missionary
1794	A Chinese Christian priest, Jaques Tsui, succeeded in reaching Seoul after a year's effort.	"
1799 Oct.	Captain W. R. Broughton in the British sloop of war "Providence," visited Fusan and the East coast of Korea. He named Broughton Bay.	Broughton
1801 May 31	The Chinese Priest, Jaques Tsui, surrendered himself to save his friends. He was killed.	Martyr
1802 Jan. 25	A new edict was issued against Christianity. "This added much to the knowledge of the faith."	Persecution
1811 Dec. 9-18	Korean Christians applied to the Pope for aid.	The Pope
1816 Sept. 1-10	Captain Basil Hall, with the British ships "Alceste" and "Lyra," visited the West Coast of Korea, touching first at a group of islands which he named the "Sir James Hall" group, for the President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He had some intercourse with the natives and wrote an illustrated	Basil Hall

	narrative of his visit. He also named Clifford Inlet, Basilis Bay, Murray Sound, and the islands.—Huttons, Helens, Windsor Castle and Montreal.	
1832	The British ship "Lord Amherst" visited Korea and the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, a Dutch Missionary who was on board, stopped one month in Chulla Do and distributed books, medicine and seeds. He planted potatoes and explained their use and method of cultivation, to the people.	"Lord Amherst" Gutzlaff Potatoes
1836	Pierre Philibert Maubant, a French priest, reached Seoul after an arduous journey.	Maubant
1837 Jan. 17	Jaques Honore Chastan, a French priest, joined Maubant in Seoul, disguised as a mourner.	Chastan
1838 Dec. 19	Bishop Imbert reached Seoul.	Imbert
1839 July 7	Another edict against Christianity was issued.	
Aug. 10	Bishop Imbert gave himself up to stay the persecution of the Christians, instructing the priests Maubant and Chastan to do likewise.	
Sept. 21	Messrs. Imbert, Maubant and Chastan were killed.	Martyrs
1845 June. —	Captain Edward Belcher, in the British ship "Semarang," surveyed Quelpart, Port Hamilton and the S. W. Coast of Korea, for one month. (He evidently named Port Hamilton, but "Quelpaert" was known when the Dutch came there in 1653. It was probably surveyed by the Dutch some time earlier).	Belcher "Semarang"
1845 Oct. 12	Bishop Ferreol and Priest Daveluy, reached Korea from Shanghai in an open boat with some Koreans who had gone to bring them.	Ferreol Daveluy
1846	Three French vessels under Captain Cecile, made an attempt to reach Seoul to demand satisfaction for the killing of Messrs. Imbert, Maubant and Chastan. They did not find the mouth of the river, but sent a letter overland to Seoul.	Cecile
Aug. 10	Two French vessels, the "La Gloire" and "La Victorieuse," under Captain Pierre, coming for a reply to Captain Cecile's letter, went aground off Chulla Do. They were total wrecks. Aid was sent from Shanghai whither one of the ship's boats had been sent.	French Wrecks
1848	A priest named Maistre reached Seoul. He died Dec. 20, 1857.	Maistre
1849 9-Mo. 25	Late Queen was born. She died Oct. 8, 1895.	Queen born
1850 1852	A French whaler went aground off the Korean coast.	French Wreck
Sept. 8. Wed.	Present Emperor was born.	King born
1853 Feb. 3	Bishop Ferreol died a natural death in Seoul.	Ferreol
1854 Mch. —	A priest named Jansen reached Seoul, where he died a natural death June 18, 1854.	Jansen
— —	A Russian vessel surveyed and named Port Lazareff.	Lazareff
1855	The French war-vessel "Virginie" surveyed the Tumen River and the east coast of Korea, naming many places.	"Virginie"

1855	The British ship "Sylvia" touched at Finsan. Captain H. C. St. John saw a native flogged for selling a chicken to a foreigner.	"Sylvia"
1857	Bishop Siemon and Priests Bernenix, Feron, Ponrthie and Petitnicholas, reached Seoul.	Five Missionaries
"	Cholera imported from Japan, is said to have carried off 400,000 people.	Cholera
1860	Much excitement was caused in Korea by the news of the war in China and the flight of the Emperor towards Korea: By the Russo-Chinese treaty which gave Korea a new neighbor, and by the Perry treaty opening up Japan.	China war
"	An arsenal was started and guns were made after the pattern of those taken from the wrecked French ships "La Glorie" and "La Victorieuse."	Russia America
"	The Kangwha forts were rebuilt and armed with these new pattern guns.	Arsenal
1860	Four more priests arrived:—Laudre, Joanno, Ridel and Calais. Christians were now 18,000.	Poor Missionaries
1862	France, Russia and England attempted ineffectually to open negotiations with Korea through the Japanese.	France Russia England
1863	The present Emperor was crowned King. His father, the Tai Won Khun ruled as Regent for nine years.	King Crowned Regent
March —		
1866	Russians, French, British, Americans and Germans, landed at some time during the year for some purpose or other, but accomplished nothing towards opening up Korea. }	Foreigners
Jan. —	A Russian vessel entered Broughton Bay and attempted to secure a commercial agreement. They were referred to Pekin.	Russians
March	Bishop Bernenix and eight priests were executed by the Tai Won Khun. A great persecution of native Christians followed.	Martyrs
June	A German-American, Ernest Oppert, visited the coast of Korea in the British ship "Rosa."	Oppert
June 24	The American schooner "Surprise," Captain McCaslin, was wrecked off the coast of Whanghai Do, and the crew were succored and sent to Weijn in safety. }	"Surprise"
July 7	Bishop Ridel escaped to Chefoo in an open boat and informed Admiral Roze (French) of the execution of nine French priests in Korea.	Ridel
July 29	An American schooner, "General Sherman," owner Preston, left Tientsin for Korea with a cargo of salable articles. She got up the Tatong River above the city of Pengyang on a very high tide and could not get out. She was destroyed and all on board were killed.	"General Sherman"
August	Captain James, British ship "Emperor," with Ernest Oppert on board, surveyed the mouth of the Han River.	"Emperor" Oppert
Sept. 23	The French despatch boats, "Deroulede" and "Tardif," leaving the "Primauguet" at Roze island, (Chemulpo), went up the Han River with Bishop Ridel and some Christian Koreans as pilots, to an anchorage opposite Seoul, where they	French Expedition

Oct. 13	remained several days, but accomplished nothing towards getting satisfaction for the killing of Frenchmen. They returned to Chefoo on Oct. 3.	
1866	A French expedition consisting of the "Guerriere," "Laplace," "Primauguet," "Deroulede," "Tardif," "Lebrethon" and "Kien-chan," with 1000 troops, arrived in the Han River.	French Expedition
" 16	Date of the French engagement with the Kangwha forts.	Engagement
" 28	The French squadron left Korean waters.	
1867	U. S. S. "Wachusett," Commodore Shufeldt, attempted to reach Seoul to demand an explanation of the "General Sherman" affair. He mistook a bay near Sir James Hall Islands, for the mouth of the Pungyang (Tatong) River, and anchored there, sending a letter overland to Seoul. This bay was then named "Wachusett Bay."	Shufeldt
" 29	"Wachusett" sailed for Chefoo.	"Wachusett"
April 30	Ernest Oppert, made an expedition to Korea to get "buried treasure." He left Shanghai on this date with the S. S.'s "Grete" and "China" flying the North German flag.	Oppert
May	Admiral Rowen (U. S. N.) despatched the U. S. S. "Shenandoah" to receive an answer to Commodore Shufeldt's letter. A reply was received accusing the Americans of being the aggressors and claiming that their destruction was justifiable. The Korean reply admitted that the natives had killed the Americans.	"Sherman-deuh"
1868	The Japanese Government informed the Korean Government, through the Prince of Tsushima, of the restoration of the Japanese Government and the intention to renew the intercourse between the two Governments. The letter on the subject was not accepted.	Japanese Government Restoration
1870-71	Mr. V. Hanabusa, a Japanese official, visited Seoul and remained some time a guest at the Palace.	Hanabusa
1870	Mr. von Brandt, German Minister at Tokio, visited Fusan in the German ship "Hertha." He left next day after a fruitless attempt to open negotiations with the native authorities.	Von Brandt
May —	The German schooner "Chusan" was wrecked on the Sir James Hall Islands. The German Consul came from Chefoo in H. B. M. S. "Ringdove" and found the men well cared for by the Koreans.	"Chusan"
May 30	Mr. Low, U. S. Minister at Pekin, arrived with the American squadron under Admiral Rogers, consisting of the ships;—"Alaska," "Benicia," "Colorado," "Monocacy," and "Palos." They anchored in the mouth of the Han and entered into communications regarding an answer to a letter sent to the Korean Court through the Chinese Government. The "Monocacy" and "Palos" were sent up the river with despatches.	U. S. Expedition
June 2	"Monocacy" and "Palos" were fired upon.	
" 11	The Kangwha forts were taken by the Americans.	Engagement
July 3	The American squadron left for Chefoo.	

1872	A representative of the Japanese Foreign Office was stationed at Fusan for the first time.	Fusan
1873	The Japanese Cabinet vetoed a motion to make war on Korea for her failures in the matter of vassalage.	Vassalage
1873	The King of Korea attained his majority and assumed the rule of his country.	King
1874 2nd Moon	The Crown Prince of Korea was born.	Crown Prince
1875	Li Hung Chang broke up the nest of robbers on the 20 league neutral strip beyond the Yalu.	Neutral strip
1877	Li Hung Chang annexed this strip to China.	Annexed

PART II.

1875	Some foreign-dressed, men-of-war-men from the Japanese ship "Unyo," were fired upon near Kangwha. The "Unyo" was engaged in surveying. Captain (now Admiral) Inouye, ordered the destruction of the forts—Yun Chongtoh.	"Unyo"
Sept. 10		
" 21-23	The Japanese destroyed the rebuilt Kangwha forts and (永宗島) informed China of her intentions regarding Korea. China is supposed to have given Korea friendly advices regarding the establishment of amicable arrangements with Japan. Japan sent a letter to Korea proposing a treaty.	Engagement Treaty
1876 Feb. 6	General Kuroda accompanied by Mr. (now Count) Inouye, anchored off Seoul with two men-of-war and three transports prepared to make a treaty or war.	Kuroda and Inouye
" 26	A treaty was concluded between Japan and Korea by General Kuroda acting as Plenipotentiary. This treaty acknowledged the independence of Korea.	Japanese Treaty
Mch. 22	This treaty was ratified.	Ratified
May 29	The first Korean Embassy under the new regime arrived at Yokohama on a Japanese steamer.	Embassy
June 28	This Embassy started back to Korea, having refused all overtures of western foreigners to communicate with them.	
Aug. 24	Japan-Korean Trade Regulations signed.	Trade
Autumn	The British ships "Sylvia" and "Swinger" surveyed the coast of Kyung Sang Do.	"Sylvia" "Swinger"
"	The British ship "Barbara Taylor" having been wrecked off Quelpart and the crew succored, E. B. Paul, an assistant of the British Consulate at Nagasaki, was sent to Quelpart to thank the authorities for this kind treatment.	Wreck
1877 June 30	Japan-Korean Agreement <i>re</i> Fusan, signed.	Fusan
" 3	Japan-Korean Agreement <i>re</i> Shipwrecks, signed.	Shipwrecks
Nov. 25	Mr. V. Hanabusa Japanese Charge d' Affaires till Sept. 18, 1882. He was afterwards promoted to be Minister Resident. He established his Legation at the "Lilly Pond" near the Governor's Yamen, outside the West Gate of Seoul.	V. Hanabusa Legation
1878 May 14	Japan-Korean Agreement <i>re</i> Expenses of Shipwrecked Seamen, signed.	Shipwrecks
1879	The Italian ship "Bianca Portia" was wrecked on Quelpart and the single survivor was kindly treated.	Italian Ship
June 9	M. Kondo, secretary of Japanese Legation till January 12, 1883.	M. Kondo
Aug. 30	Japan-Korean Agreement <i>re</i> Opening of Gensan, signed.	Gensan
— —	Two French priests who were living near the Japanese Legation were arrested but were rescued by the Japanese Minister and sent to Japan.	Missionaries
1880	Captain Fourmier of the French war ship "Lynx" made an ineffectual attempt to open up trade relations with Korea.	"Lynx"

1880	Spring	A Russian vessel appeared off Ham Hyung in Ham Kyung Do and the Captain tried to open trade relations.	Russians
		Chemulpo was selected by Minister Hanabusa as a site for a Japanese Settlement.	Chemulpo
April	—	K. Mayeda, Japanese Consul Gensan, till Aug. 1882.	K. Mayeda
"	23	M. Kondo, Japanese Consul Fusian till Feb. 19, 1882.	Kondo
May	1	A Japanese Settlement site was selected at Gensan.	Gensan
May 14		Commodore Shufeldt reached Fusian in the U. S. S. "Ticonderoga" on a mission to negotiate a treaty. He was unsuccessful. No communication.	Shufeldt
Aug.	1	The Duke of Genoa visited Fusian in the "Vittor Pisani." He sent a letter to the Governor of Tongnai, thanking him for the kind treatment accorded the survivor of the wreck of the "Bianca Portia." The letter was returned.	Duke of Genoa
1880		A second Embassy to Japan reached Yokohama and remained in Japan until Sept. 8.	Embassy to Japan
Aug. 11			
Autumn		The Duke of Genoa entertained the Magistrate of Gensan and Port Lazareff and gave him a letter applying for trade privileges.	Duke of Genoa
1881		A member of the Chinese Legation in Tokio wrote a paper on "Policy for Korea," advocating a firm union between China, Japan and Korea, and a treaty between the latter country and the United States.	"Policy for Korea"
		" Li Hung Chang wrote a letter to the Korean Court advocating limited treaties.	Li Hung Chang
"		The U. S. Ministers in Tokio and Pekin advised their Government to attempt making a treaty with Korea.	U. S. Mass
Spring		Commodore Shufeldt was attached to the U. S. Legation at Pekin for the purpose of treaty negotiation with Korea.	Shufeldt
		" Dr. Frank Cowan, an American, visited Gensan and found "good prospects for gold."	Dr. Cowan
May 21-28		Two British vessels arrived and their Captains tried to open treaty negotiations.	British
June 7		The British ship "Pegasus" went to Gensan and the Captain tried to open negotiations.	"
June 16		A French Naval officer made an attempt to open negotiations but failed.	French
Aug. 4		Japan-Korean Agreement on Gensan Land Rent, signed.	Gensan
Autumn		Eighty Koreans were sent to China to study.	Students
"		Twenty-four Koreans were sent to Japan to study.	"
"		Seven hundred memorialists petitioned against making treaties and opening up Inchun (Chemulpo).	Memorialists
October		Japanese foreign built Consular building erected at Gensan.	Gensan Consulate
1882	Spring	A Korean official arrived at Tientsin and informed the Chinese and Americans that Korea was ready to make a treaty and that an official would be at Inchun for the purpose.	Trenties
		" Lieut. Horinoto, Japanese, began drilling the Korean troops.	Lieut. Horinoto
"		The Korean Government ordered 20,000 Murata rifles.	Rifles

1882 Spring	A Loo Choo Company attempted to open trade with Korea at Fnsan. They failed.	Loo Choo
May —	G. Isobayashi, Japanese Military Attache until Dec. 1884.	G. Isobayashi
" 7	Commodore Shufeldt arrived off Chemulpo on the U. S. S. "Swatara" with three Chinese men-of-war, to make a treaty. He went six miles inland to Inchun and met the Korean Official.	Shufeldt
" 22	The treaty between the United States and Korea was signed at Chemulpo in a temporary pavilion. (The exact spot is said to be now occupied by the residence of the Commissioner of Customs, which ground was originally allotted the U. S. Government for a Consular site and the present house was erected by an American C. H. Cooper, for a Consulate, but was afterwards surrendered by the U. S. Government).	U. S. Treaty
" 31	The German Admiral left Japan on the "Stosch" for Korea, to negotiate a treaty.	Treaties Germans
June 5	The French Admiral arrived at Chemulpo and left on the 8th. after having opened negotiations for a treaty.	French
June 6	Admiral Willes, British, accompanied by W. G. Aston, concluded a treaty at Chemulpo. This treaty was not ratified by the British Government.	British
July 1	S. Fukuta, Japanese Consul Fusan, till Aug. '82.	S. Fukuta
July 23	The Japanese Legation in Seoul was destroyed by a mob. Seven Japanese were killed with many of the progressive Koreans. Minister Hanabusa escaped to Chemulpo losing five of his party on the way. They were rescued and carried to Japan by the British ship "Flying Fish" which was surveying near by.	Emente '82
" "	The Queen of Korea barely escaped the mob alive. She fled to Chunchu.	Queen
Aug. 16	Mr. Hanabusa reentered Seoul with a military escort.	Hanabusa
" 20	Mr. Hanabusa had an audience with the King and presented the demands of Japan for satisfaction for the attack upon her Legation.	"
" 25	No answer having been received, Mr. Hanabusa returned to his ship. He was followed by an answer.	Ultimatum
" 30	The Tai Won Khun was taken to China on a Chinese gun-boat.	Tai Won Khun
" "	Korea agreed with Japan to arrest the insurgents of July 23 within twenty days; to bury the dead Japanese; to pay Y50,000 to their families and Y500,000 indemnity to Japan; to provide a new Legation; to send an embassy to Tokio with an apology and to extend facilities for trade and travel.	Convention
" —	K. Mayeda, Japanese Consul Fnsan till Feb. 24, '86.	K. Mayeda
Sept. —	S. Soyeda, Japanese Consul Gensan, till 1884.	S. Soyeda
Oct. 9	The Queen returned to the Palace. Three thousand Chinese troops under Yuan Shi Kwai and two other Generals encamped about Seoul to preserve order.	Queen Chinese Troops
	A Japanese force was also present, to protect her Legation.	Japanese Troops

Note: — The overlapping of dates of service of Japanese officials is probably due to the fact that the dates furnished are those of the issuance of their commissions. They may have been prevented in some cases, from taking up the discharge of their duties at once or at all.

1882	Japan-Korean Agreement <i>re</i> Travel and Trade, signed.	Travel and Trade
Oct. 31	H. Shimamura, Secretary of the Japanese Legation until	H. Shimamura
Nov. 30	Jan. 9, 1885.	
Autumn	Chinese-Korean Regulations for Frontier Trade signed.	Chinese Treaty Students
"	Fourteen young Koreans were sent to Japan to study military matters.	
"	An Embassy started to Japan, using for the first time, the newly designed, present flag of Korea.	Embassy Korean Flag
"	P. G. von Moellendorf was designated to go to Korea as Foreign Adviser and to organize a Customs service, upon a request made by the Korean Government to the Chinese Government, in whose service Mr. von Moellendorf was engaged.	Moellendorf
12 Mo. 5d.	The Korean Foreign Office was organized with Chyo Pyung Ha President. The two Chinese Generals then in Seoul acted temporarily as advisers.	Foreign Office
1883	G. Takesoye, Japanese Minister till Jan. 9, 1885.	G. Takesoye
Jan. 7	A telegraph monopoly was granted to Japan on consideration that she lay a cable between the two countries.	Cable
Spring	P. G. von Moellendorf arrived, bringing with him or following him soon after, as his assistants—Messrs. Haas (Assistant), A. B. Stripling, T. W. Wright, W. N. Lovatt, (Commissioners of Customs) Laporte, Mackbet (?), Moersell, Schultz, Arnous, Sabatin, Bekofsky, Borioni, Woolitang, S. Y. Tong, Woo, Chow, Liang, Welch, Glanfield, Rosenbaum, Ladage, Knott, Duncan, Crawford, Krebs, Nakabayashi, Laucht, Kniffler and others. They organized a Customs service after the plan of the Chinese Customs Service.	Moellendorf and Assistants
Feb. 26	The treaty between the United States and Korea having been ratified, President Arthur appointed Lucius H. Foote U. S. Minister Foote E. E. & M. P. to Korea.	U. S. Minister Foote
March —	Chinese-Korean Regulations for the Trade of Lian Tung. Linou Tung were signed.	
Feb.	F. Sugimura, Japanese Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until June 29.	F. Sugimura
May 12	Mr. Foote arrived Chemulpo on the U. S. S. "Monocacy."	L. H. Foote
" 19	U. S.-Korean treaty ratifications were exchanged in Seoul.	U. S. Treaty
" 20	Minister Foote had audience with the King. His staff U. S. Legation consisted of Gustavus Coward, Secretary of the U. S. Legation at Tokio; Charles L. Scudder, Private Secretary; Pierre L. Jony, of the Smithsonian Institute; Yun Che Ho, Korean Interpreter and Mr. Saito, Japanese Interpreter. A house was bought of the Min family, situated in Chong Dong. This was afterwards taken over by the U. S. Government and has continued to be used as the Legation.	U. S. Legation
June 29	F. Kobayashi, Japanese Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until June 5, 1885.	F. Kobayashi
July 25	Japan-Korean Agreement <i>re</i> Port Limits, signed.	Port Limits
" "	Japan-Korean Agreement <i>re</i> Fishermen, signed.	Fishermen
" "	Japan-Korean detailed articles <i>re</i> Trade, signed.	Trade

✓ 1883	July 25 The U. S. Government was asked to supply Advisers and Military Officers to Korea.	Advisers
Sept. 2	A Korean Embassy headed by Min Yong Ik arrived at San Francisco en route to Washington. This Embassy was entertained by the U. S. Government and returned to Korea on the U. S. S. "Trenton" with Ensign Geo. C. Foulk, Naval Attaché to the U. S. Legation, attached. Ensign Bernadou was sent to the Legation at Seoul direct. Mr. Percival Lowell, who wrote a book on Korea, was attached to this Embassy and visited Seoul in 1883.	Min Yong Ik Embassy
Sept. 30	Japan-Korean Agreement re Jenchuan (Chemulpo) Settlement, signed.	Chemulpo
October	Japanese foreign built Consular building erected, Chemulpo.	Consular Building
✓ Oct. 1	T. E. Halifax (English) took charge of an English Language school started by Mr. von Moellendorf two months before, with S. Y. Tong, a Chinese scholar educated in America, as teacher.	T. E. Halifax S. Y. Tong
" 23	Chen Shu Tang assumed the title and duties of Chinese Commissioner of Commerce at Seoul, with the rank of Consul General.	Chen Shu Tang Chinese C. G.
" 28	Sir Harry Parkes and Eduard Zappe (German Consul General at Yokohama) arrived in Seoul to negotiate treaties.	Sir Harry Parkes Eduard Zappe
Nov. 26	A new British-Korean treaty, drawn up by Sir Harry Parkes, was signed at Seoul.	British Treaty
" 26	A German-Korean treaty drawn up by Mr. Zappe, was signed in Seoul.	German Treaty
" 27	A banquet was given in Seoul to Sir Harry Parkes and Mr. Eduard Zappe, Plenipotentiaries, at which the band from the German ship "Leipzig" furnished music.	Banquet
Dec. 18	The Korean Government ordered 4,000 American breech loading rifles.	Rifles
" —	An arsenal plant was erected in the Government Granary, N. E. of Kyung Pok Palace. It was not operated.	Arsenal
1884	A. Maertens arrived and began organizing silk culture. (He gave the name "Mulberry Palace" to the enclosure inside the west gate by planting mulberry trees there for his business). Japanese and Chinese merchants began to start business in Chemulpo, as did also an American, C. H. Cooper, (who died there Dec. 13, 1889), a German, A. Gorschalki, and an Austrian, Steinbeck.	A. Maertens Merchants Arrive
✓	Jardine Matheson & Co., in accordance with an agreement made with the Korean Government the previous year, established a S. S. line from Shanghai to Chemulpo via Nagasaki and Fusan, the "Nanzing." Capt. Balbirney, making a round trip every three weeks. This Company anchored a hulk at the foot of the Chinese Settlement Chemulpo for use as residence of the manager, Mr. Brodie Clark, and for offices and storage. They also did some alluvial gold mining, employing for this purpose an American named Beecher. Both enterprises were abandoned through lack of cooperation on the part of the Korean Government.	Jardine Matheson & Co. "Nanzing" Gold Mining

1884	Jan. 17	Everett Frazer appointed Korean Honorary Consul General New York; discontinued July 31, 1891, reappointed April 12, 1897; died Jan. 3, 1901.	E. Frazer
	Feb. 16	A Chinese Deputy Commissioner of Commerce was appointed for Chemulpo.	Chinese Consul
	" 28	Cable completed between Fusen and Japan.	Cable laid
>	March	Hong Yong Sik appointed Post Master General.	Post Office
	"	W. R. Carles British Provisional Vice Consul Chemulpo, until June 6, 1885.	W. R. Carles
April 1		Regulations for a Chinese Settlement at Chemulpo, signed.	Chemulpo
" 26		Sir Harry Parkes returned. Appointed E. E. & M. P. Feb. 27, till March 23, 1885.	Sir Harry Parkes
" "		W. G. Aston appointed Provisional Consul General, till Oct. 22, 1886. (Arrived March 17).	E. E. & M. P. W. G. Aston
" "		James Scott, assistant, arrived soon after.	J. Scott
April 28		British Treaty Ratifications exchanged. British Legation (Consulate General at first) established at present site, Chong Dong. New brick building was begun (corner stone laid July 19, 1890.	British Treaty Legation
May —		W. D. Townsend arrived to open a branch of the American Trading Co. at Chemulpo. He was joined in business by D. W. Deshler, Feb. 1897.	W. D. Townsend
> " 28		An experimental farm was started with seeds brought by one of the returning Embassy from the United States. It was furnished later with horses, cows, pigs and sheep from America. It was placed in charge of an Englishman R. Jaffray in 1887, who died in 1888. In 1896 the remains of this experiment were placed in the charge of a Frenchman Mr. Schott.	D. W. Deshler
> " 31		The U. S. S. "Trenton" arrived with the returning Embassy from America, Messrs. Min Yong Ik, Soh Kwan Pomi and Pium Sa, attended by Ensign Geo. C. Fonck, Naval Attaché U. S. Legation Seoul. Captain Pythian and his officers were entertained in a "hotel" opposite the then Japanese Legation. (Present school of Mr. Hulbert).	Pums
June 6		James Scott, British Provisional Vice Consul Chemulpo, until June 7, 1885.	R. Jaffray
" —		Carl Wolter arrived Chemulpo with Mr. Sites, to establish a branch of the firm of E. Meyer & Co. He was joined in 1886 by Carl Luehrs.	Mr. Schott
" 4		The Foreign Representatives visited Yang Wha Chin to select a site for a Foreign Settlement but were not satisfied with the location.	U.S. Embassy Returns
" —		Rev. R. S. McClay, Superintendent of the American Methodist Mission in Japan, visited Seoul.	C. Wolter
Summer		Dr. Gottsche, a German geologist, travelled extensively in Korea.	C. Luehrs
June 5		Ensign Geo. C. Fonck, U. S. Naval Attaché, assumed duties.	Dr. Gottsche
> " 23		Russian Plenipotentiary, C. Waeber, arrived on the Corvette "Skoloboff."	G. C. Fonck
			C. Waeber

1884			
June 23	Italian Plenipotentiary, Ferdinand de Luca, arrived.	P. de Luca	
" "	Italian-Korean Treaty signed.	Italian Treaty	
" 24	H. Budler arrived as German Vice Consul. He acted as H. Budler Consul General until the arrival of Captain Zemlisch, Oct. Capt. Zemlisch 14, 1884.		
July —	The new Japanese Legation at Kio Dong was completed. It was destroyed by the mob Dec. 7. While this Legation was building a house opposite the present residence of Dr. Kojo in Chingokai was occupied as a Legation.	Japanese New Legation	
" 7	Russian-Korean Treaty was signed in Seoul. C. Waeber, Plenipotentiary, assisted by Baron N. Wrangell	Russian Treaty	
" 21	The Chemulpo General Foreign Settlement was laid open to purchase at public auction.	Chemulpo For. Sett.	
" 26	A charter was granted to an American firm, Middleton & Co., to navigate Korean waters.	Middleton & Co.	
" 30	A Municipal Council was organized, Chemulpo.	Chemulpo M. C.	
✓ " 31	The American Trading Co. was granted a charter to cut timber on Dagelet Island, and a contract to import 6 gatling guns and 1,000 rifles.	American Trading Co.	
" "	Franco-Chinese war caused much excitement in Korea.	War	
→ " "	P. G. von Moellendorf resigned his connection with the Korean Foreign Office.	Von. Moellendorf	
✓ " —	Joseph Rosenbaum, a German American, under direction of von Moellendorf, started a project to manufacture glass from the sand of the Han river plains. This was changed to a plan for making matches which was abandoned.	J. Rosenbaum	
Aug. 18	The Foreign Representatives, with a Korean Official, marked out and asked for a site for a Foreign Settlement at Ryongsan.	Ryongsan	
— —	V. Oku, Japanese Acting Consul, Gensan, until Aug. 21, 1886.	V. Oku	
Oct. 30	H. Shimamura, Japanese Vice Consul, Seoul, until May 4, 1885.	H. Shimamura	
Sept. 1	The Chinese Commissioner of Commerce was promoted to Chinese Rep. be Commissioner for Diplomatic and Commercial Affairs.	Chinese Rep.	
" 4	An electric light plant was ordered for the Palace from the Edison Co.	Electric Light	
→ " 17	The rank of the U. S. Minister was reduced from E. E. & U. S. Minister M. P. to Minister Resident and Consul General.		
" 20	A building was imported from Nagasaki (The Royal Oak) "Royal Oak" to be set up as the British consulate at Chemulpo.		
" "	W. Gowland, a British employee of the Japanese Mint, visited Korea and afterwards wrote an article on Dolmens.	W. Gowland Dolmens	
" "	J. F. Mitchell, a British timber expert, arrived.	J. F. Mitchell	
" "	H. N. Allen, a physician of the American Presbyterian Mission in China, arrived and was appointed physician to the U. S. Legation and later to the Korean Government and the British and Japanese Legations.	H. N. Allen	
October	Japanese Foreign built consular building erected Pusan.	Pusan	
Oct. 3-14	The Chemulpo Land Regulations were drawn up.	Chemulpo R.	

1884			
Oct. 9	E. L. B. Allen, British Consular Assistant, arrived.	E. L. B. Allen	
" 14	Captain Zembach, German Consul General, arrived.	Captain Zembach	
Nov. 7	An ineffectual attempt was made to establish a lekin tax on rice (of W. D. Townsend's).	Likin	
" "	Japan-Korean Agreement re Chemulpo Settlement signed.	Chemulpo	
" 18	German-Korean Treaty ratifications exchanged.	German Treaty	
" 28	Captain Zembach formally took charge of German interests as Consul General. The Consulate was first at Nak Tong in the building afterwards used as the Chinese telegraph office and now a Japanese barracks. From there the Consulate was moved in 1886, to Pak Tong to the house formerly occupied by P. G. von Moellendorf. In 1890 it was moved to the present site in Chong Dong which was sold in 1900 and a new site selected on Nam San back of the Japanese Consulate.	German Consulate	
Dec. 4	Emeute of Kim Ok Kinn, followed a banquet given in honor of the opening of the Post Office. Min Yong Ik was cut down and five high conservative Korean officials and others were assassinated. The progressive party headed by Kim Ok Kinn seized the Palace.	Emeute '84	
" 5	The Foreign Representatives were invited to the Palace for safety. The Japanese Minister went with 140 soldiers. The others declined.	Palace	
" "	The Foreign Representatives had an audience with the King in a detached palace.	Audience	
" 6	The first and only mail was received through the original Korean post office which was soon thereafter destroyed, and foreign mail was not again handled until 1900.	First Mail	
" "	Tong Kwau Palace was attacked by 3,000 Korean and 2,000 Chinese soldiers, under Yuan Shi Kwai. It was defended by 140 Japanese soldiers who fired a mine and dispersed the allies, after which the Japanese fought their way to their Legation and on to Chemulpo. The Minister and the principal Korean progressive officials accompanied them.	Palace Fight	
" "	The Japanese Legation at Kio Tong was burned, together with many Korean houses of the refugees.	Japanese Leg. Burned	
> " 7	The Post Office was burned and the houses of Messrs. Townsend, Foulk and Halifax were looted.	Houses Looted	
" 8	The Foreign Representatives had an audience with the King at the Chinese camp (Hul Yunn Au) whether he had rejaired for safety.	King at Chinese Camp	
" 9	Ensign Bernadou, U. S. N., who was in Seoul for the Smithsonian Institute, escorted a large party of Japanese refugees from the U. S. Legation to Chemulpo with a guard of Chinese and Koreans. He was given a testimonial for this service, by the Japanese Government.	J. H. Bernadou	
" 10	U. S. Minister Foote, British Consul General Aston, and German Consul General Zembach, retired to Chemulpo.	Reps. retire	
" 12	Minister Foote returned to Seoul, temporarily.		
" 15	Mr. Foulk was rescued from the country where he was travelling and in great danger.	G. C. Foulk	

1884			
Dec. 18	A U. S. Marine guard arrived in Seoul from the U. S. S. U. S. Guard "Ossipee."		
" 30	A Chinese Ambassador arrived at Asan anchorage with 3000 Chinese 3,000 troops.		
" "	The Japanese Ambassador, Count Inouye, arrived at 2500 Japanese Chemulpo with 2500 troops.		
1885	Captain M. Umiden, Military Attaché, Japanese Legation, M. Umiden till Nov. 15, 1886.		
Jan. 2	Chinese Ambassador Woo, arrived in Seoul and was lodged in the Chinese Envoy's Palace, Nam Pyul Koon, where the King visited him.	Chinese Ambassador	
" 1-3	The Japanese Ambassador, Count Inouye, accompanied by Mr. Kondo and the American Adviser, D. W. Stevens, arrived in Seoul and were lodged in the Governor's yamen.	Count Inouye M. Kondo D. W. Stevens	
" —	The Japanese Legation was established in a house opposite the Governor's yamen, outside the West Gate, where it remained until February when it was removed to a Korean house on the site of the present Legation.	Japanese Legation	
" 9	M. Kondo, Japanese Charge d'Affaires ad interim until June 23.	M. Kondo	
" "	Japan-Korea Agreement re Disturbances of '84.	Convention	
" 10	Minister Foote retired. Geo. C. Foulk, U. S. N. Charge d'Affaires until Dec. 11, 1886, with intermissions.	G. C. Foulk	
" "	W. R. Carles, British Acting Consul General, until May 31.	W. R. Carles	
" 28-29	Twelve leaders of the <i>emente</i> of '84 were executed.	Executions	
" 31	Kim Ok Kinn and associates declared rebels.	Kim Ok Kinn	
Feb. 3	The Royal Family evacuated the Tong Kwan Palace and moved to the Kyung Pok Palace.	Palace Change	
" 8	The Chinese Ambassador left Seoul.		
" 14	Much excitement prevailed in Seoul over the rumor of war between Japan and China. Many people left the City.	War Scare	
" 25	A Government Hospital was opened under charge of Dr. H. N. Allen, next to the old Foreign Office in the confiscated house of Hong Yong Sik, who was killed in the <i>emente</i> of '84. In 1887 this site was changed for the one now occupied at Koo Rey Gay (Dr. Avison's).	Hospital Dr. Allen	
April	Messrs. F. Kraus (Director), C. Riedt (Chemist) and C. Diedrich (Engineer), arrived from Germany with a mint plant, which they erected in the granary near the Small West Gate. Work was finished and the plant operated in 1887. The German employees left in 1888 and 1889. The mint was moved to Chemulpo in 1892.	German Mint	
" 5	Rev. H. G. Underwood of the American Presbyterian Mission arrived and formally opened Protestant clerical mission work. He was followed on June 21 by J. W. Heron, M. D., who died in Seoul July 26, 1890.	H. G. Underwood J. W. Heron British	
" 15	News was received of the occupation of Port Hamilton by Great Britain.	Occupy Port Hamilton	
" 18	The Tientsin Li-Ito Convention re Korea was signed.	Li-Ito Con.	

1885			
May 1	M. J. Domke assumed the duties of Assistant at the German Consulate—Died, Seoul, Nov. 16, '94.	M. J. Domke	
" "	Rev. Wm. B. Scranton, M. D., arrived, followed shortly by Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, who had previously visited Chemulpo for a few days. They opened work for the American Methodist Mission.	W. B. Scranton H. G. Appenzeller	
" 12	A British Vice Consulate was opened at Fusan under E. H. Parker. It was discontinued May 29.	British Cons. Fusan	
" 18	A Korean special mission visited Port Hamilton to protest against its occupation by Great Britain.	Port Hamilton	
June 7	E. H. Parker, British Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until Nov. 24, 1886.	E. H. Parker	
" 16	Alexis de Speyer, Agent Provisoire de Russie, arrived in Seoul. He stayed only a few days.	A. de Speyer	
" 23	K. Takahira, Japanese Charge d'Affaires ad int. until Oct. 3, 1886.	K. Takahira	
" "	A. Yugi, Japanese Acting Consul, Seoul, until May 30, 1886.	A. Yugi	
July 10	The Consuls General of Italy and Spain at Shanghai, arrived at Chemulpo on the "Christoforo Columbo" to secure a delay in the exchange of treaty ratifications.	Italy and Spain	
" 17	The Chinese obtained a telegraph monopoly.	Telegraphs	
" "	The Japanese troops embarked at Chemulpo.	Troops Leave	
" 20	The Chinese troops embarked at Asan.	" "	
" 22	An embassy started for China to bring home the Tai Won Khun.	Tai Won Khun	
" —	The Custom House and records were burned at Chemulpo.	Customs Fire	
Aug. 3	A decree was issued requiring that all contracts between the Korean Government and Foreigners should bear the seal of the Foreign Office.	Foreign Contracts	
Sept. 4	P. G. von Moellendorf was relieved of the position of Inspector of Customs. A. B. Stripling Commissioner at Chemulpo was made Acting Inspector.	Von Moellendorf A. B. Stripling	
" 27	Seoul and Chemulpo were connected by telegraph. The line was erected for the Chinese by H. J. Muehlensteth.	Telegraph H. J. Muehlensteth	
Oct. 3	The Tai Won Khun reached Chemulpo on a Chinese gunboat.	Tai Won Khun	
" "	C. Waeber reached Chemulpo on a Russian ship.	C. Waeber	
" "	H. F. Merrill (Chief Commissioner) and J. H. Hunt (Assistant) reached Chemulpo in a Chinese Revenue steamer, from the Chinese Customs Service. They established a branch service in Korea with the head office at Kio Tong in the house formerly occupied by the "Trenton" officers. Later in the same year, they moved to the present site. Many of the men of the old service were retained.	H. F. Merrill J. H. Hunt	
" "	General Yuan Shi Kwai, formerly with the Chinese troops in Seoul, arrived as Chinese Representative (Resident) and relieved Chen Shu Taung.	Yuan Resident	
" "	E. C. Baber relieved W. G. Aston, as British Acting Consul General till Nov. 24, 1886.	E. C. Baber	
" 11	The Tai Won Khun returned the calls of the Foreign Representatives and Dr. Allen.	Tai Won Khun	

Oct. 14	The Russian-Korean Treaty ratifications were exchanged.	Russian Treaty
	C. Waeber, Conseiller d' Etat, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General, till Aug. 24, 1897, with intermissions.	C. Waeber
" "	N. Schouisky, Secretary and Interpreter of the Russian Legation till March, 1887.	N. Schouisky
--	W. d. F. Hutchison arrived in connection with a Post Office, but joined the Customs. He left the Customs and Korea Oct. 1887, and returned later, as a teacher.	W. d. F. Hutchison
Oct. 16	P. G. von Moellendorf was decorated by the Russian Government.	Von Moellendorf
Nov. 14	A charter was granted to an American, W. A. Newell, to fish for Korean pearls.	Pearls
" 18	The Foreign Office of Korea announced that the title of "Resident" Mr. Vnahn was "Resident."	"Resident"
" 20	Seoul and Pekin were connected by telegraph.	Telegraph
" 24	Sir John Walsham succeeded Sir Harry Parkes as H. E. & M. P. to Korea, until April 1, 1892.	Sir J. Walsham
Dec.	E. Meyer & Co. loaned the Korean Government Mex' \$100,000. Korea had already borrowed of the China Merchants Co. T210,000 at 8 per cent, in connection with the erection of telegraph lines.	Lewis
" 15	Three Chinese gunboats, two British, and one American arrived at Chemulpo in connection with a reported expedition to Korea of Kim Ok Kiu.	Gunsboats
" 24	Mr. Kurino, a secretary of the Japanese Foreign Office, reached Seoul in connection with a proposed extradition treaty.	Mr. Kurino
1886	Pai Chai Methodist school for boys opened under Government auspices, H. G. Appenzeller in charge. Building was completed in 1887.	Pai Chai
" "	Ewa Methodist school for girls was opened by Mrs. M. F. Scranton in a building erected by her on the present site where formerly there were some 60 straw roofed huts. The present brick building was completed in 1900.	Ewa School
Feb. --	Geo. C. Fouk and W. D. Townsend were reimbursed for property looted in 1884.	Reimbursements
" 6	Slavery was abolished in Korea.	Slavery
" "	A water power powder mill was erected for the Korean Government outside the N. W. Gate of Seoul by W. D. Townsend. It was destroyed by fire without explosion in 1888.	Powder Mill
" 25	Chinese ginseng smugglers attacked the Chemulpo Custom House. Chinese marines were landed and quelled the disturbance.	Ginseng Row
" "	H. Miyamoto, Japanese Acting Consul, Fusan, until Nov. 4, 1886.	H. Miyamoto
March 11	J. Suzuki, Japanese Consul, Chemulpo, until Dec. 27, 1888.	J. Suzuki
" 15	Max Taubles, an American artist for "Harper's" died in Seoul of smallpox.	M. Taubles
April 10	A Government medical school was started by Messrs. Allen, Heron and Underwood.	Med. School

1886			
May 12	The French Plenipotentiary, F. G. Cogordan with staff, arrived on the Flagship, to negotiate a treaty.	F. G. Cogordan	
" 17	P. Kempermann, German Consul General, relieved Mr. Butler who had been acting since the departure of Captain Zembisch, Dec. 10, 1884.	P. Kempermann	
" 28	O. N. Denny, American, arrived and was commissioned Vice President of the Home Office and Director of Foreign Affairs in the Foreign Office. He retired May 28, 1890. Left Dec. '90.	O. N. Denny	
June 4	The French-Korean Treaty was signed.	French Treaty	
" "	The Government bought its first steamer, "Haiiong."	"Haiiong"	
" 8	Wm. H. Parker, U. S. M. R. & C. G. till Sept. 1, '86. He arrived on the "Palos" with Mr. Travers, as private Secretary (latter left Aug. 2, 1886). Took actual charge June 12.	W. H. Parker	
July 5	Three American school teachers arrived, sent out by request, by the U. S. Government. Messrs. Gilmore, Bunker and Hulbert. They opened an English language school which continued till 1894 under one or another of them. Mr. Gilmore resigned in 1889; Mr. Hulbert in 1892 and Mr. Bunker in 1894.	Teachers Gilmore Hulbert Bunker	
" "	Miss Annie Ellers, M. D., (Mrs. Bunker) arrived as physician to the Queen. She was succeeded in 1888 by Miss Lillias Horton, M. D., (Mrs. Underwood).	Dr. Ellers	
" 12	Epidemic of Cholera. Very severe.	Dr. Horton	
" 24	The Italian-Korean Treaty ratifications were exchanged by Captain Frederico Cravossa, I. N.	Italian Treaty	
Aug. 21	B. Watanabe, Japanese Vice Consul, Fusan, until Nov. 1886.	B. W. Watanabe	
" 25	Owing to excitement in Seoul because of rumors of difficulty between China and Russia four Korean officials were executed. One Chinese gunboat and six transports arrived, also some Japanese vessels and the U. S. S. "Osciper," which latter sent a guard to Seoul.	War Scene	
Sept. 1	Geo. C. Foulk relieved Wm. H. Parker, as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.	U. S. Guard	
" 23	American schooner "Pearl" arrived to fish for pearls.	"Pearl"	
Oct. 1	F. Sugimura, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, until March 21, 1887.		
" 19	Admiral Shufeldt visited Seoul as the guest of the King and remained during the winter.	Shufeldt	
Nov. 4	Captain J. Minra, Japanese Military Attaché until June 20, 1885	J. Minra	
" 5	V. Marota, Japanese Consul, Fusan, until November 1889.	V. Marota	
" 25	E. H. Parker, British Acting Consul General, until Jan. 17, 1887.	E. H. Parker	
Dec. 11	W. W. Rockhill, Secretary of the U. S. Legation Pekin, relieved Mr. Foulk as U. S. Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, until April 1, 1887.	W. W. Rockhill	
1887	T. Watters, British Acting Consul General, until June 11, 1888.	T. Watters	
Jan. 18			
Feb. 23	Chemulpo Harbor regulations issued.	Harbor Reg's.	

1887			
Feb. 25	Seoul shops closed because of a local demonstration in favor of compelling foreigners to remove to Ryongsan.	Ryongsan	
" 27	Port Hamilton was evacuated by Great Britain.	Port Hamilton	
Mch. 8	Wm. McKay, an American engaged in erecting an electric light plant in the Kyung Pok Palace, was accidentally shot by a Korean Keysu. He died the next morning.	Wm. McKay	
" 13	K. Takahira, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, until Sept. 20, 1887.	K. Takahira	
April 1	Hugh A. Dinsmore, U. S. M. R. & C. G. till May 26, '90.	H. A. Dinsmore	
" "	H. E. Fulford, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until May 30, 1887.	H. E. Fulford	
May 22	F. Krien, Interpreter of the German Legation, Tokio, German Consul Seoul, with diplomatic powers. Until Dec. 5, 1898. Made full Consul April 27, 1889.	F. Krien	
" 28	Edward Meyer appointed Korean Honorary Consul General at Hamburg.	E. Meyer	
" 30	James Scott, British Acting Vice Consul Chemulpo until April 6, 1888.	J. Scott	
" "	The French-Korean Treaty was ratified at Seoul, V. Collin de Plancy, Plenipotentiary. French interests were cared for by the Russian Minister pending the arrival of a Representative.	French Treaty V. C. de Plancy	
Summer	Bishops Scott and Bickersteth, of the English Church, visited Seoul.	Bishops Scott & Bickersteth	
"	Miss E. R. Scidmore and her mother visited Seoul and the former wrote of the country.	Scidmore Ladies	
" 8	N. Hashiguchi, Japanese Consul, Seoul, until Jan. 17, 1891.	N. Hashiguchi	
Aug. 20	Pak Chung Yang was appointed E. E. & M. P. to the United States.	Mission to U. S. A.	
" "	Chyo Shin Hui was appointed E. E. & M. P. to England, Germany, Russia, France and Italy. He went to Hongkong and remained two years but got no further towards his post.	Mission to Europe	
Sept.	Bishop Warren, American Methodist Church, visited Seoul.	Bishop Warren	
" 18	C. W. Campbell, British Consular Assistant, Seoul, until Feb. 25, 1891.	C. W. Campbell	
" 20	M. Kondo, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, till April, '91.	M. Kondo	
" 27	Korean Mission started for Washington accompanied by H. N. Allen. The Koreans were turned back by Chinese interference.	Mission to U. S. A.	
Oct. 5	F. Reinsdorf, German Student Interpreter, Seoul. Appointed Vice Consul Feb. 5, 1892, till April, 1900.	F. Reinsdorf	
" 31	Three sets Warehouse Regulations issued for Chemulpo.	Warehouse Reg's.	
Nov. 2	Chas. Chaille Long, Secretary of the U. S. Legation, until Aug. 4, 1889.	C. C. Long	
" 13	The Korean Mission to Washington sailed from Chemulpo on U. S. S. "Ossipee," Capt. McNair. They passed six Chinese men-of-war sent to stop them.	Mission to U. S. A.	
Dec. 27	Commander R. Inouye, Japanese Naval Attaché until April 24, 1891.	R. Inouye	

1887	March —	A. Grouchesky, Russian Secretary Interpreter Acting, A. Grouchesky	
1888	April 7	C. W. Campbell, British Acting Consul, Chemulpo, until C. W. Campbell	
April 28		Owing to objections raised by the Korean Government to missionaries	
		missionary work in the interior, the American Minister recalled American missionaries.	
" —		Messrs. Dye, Cummins and Lee, Americans, arrived to drill Korean troops. Col. Nienstead of the U. S. Consulate, Kobe, had previously arrived. Messrs. Cummins and Lee were dismissed Aug. 18, 1889, and left Korea Feb. 28, 1891. Col. Nienstead left 1898 and General Dye 1899.	Dye, Cummins Lee and Nienstead
May 4		James Scott, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until June 25, 1888.	J. Scott
June 6		V. Collin de Plancy, French Commissaire, until June 15, 1891, and again later. (see below). The French Legation was for the first year in the house of Mr. Hutchison, Snipotady, pending purchase of the present site. The corner stone of the present Legation building was laid in June, 1895.	V. C. de Plancy Legation
" "		M. Guerin, French Secretary, till May 6, 1890.	M. Guerin
" 10-25		"Baby Eating" Excitement. American, Russian and French guards were ordered to Seoul.	"Baby Eating"
" 12		C. M. Ford, British Acting Consul General, until May 5, 1889.	C. M. Ford
June 19		Captain H. Shibayama, Japanese Military Attaché, until June 5, 1891.	H. Shibayama
" 26		C. W. Campbell, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until Nov. 19, 1888.	C. W. Campbell
July 8		Korean telegraph line to Fusen completed by T. E. Hallifax.	Telegrapha
Aug. 1		R. H. Davis, Korean Honorary Consul, Philadelphia, until the post was abolished July 31, 1891.	R. H. Davis
" 20		Russian-Korean Regulations for trade on the Tumen River signed and Kiung Hong opened to Russian trade.	Russian Trade
Sept. —		The Seoul Union was organized. The present grounds were purchased in 1890, and the present building was erected in 1891.	Seoul Union
" —		Bishop Fowler, American Methodist Church, visited Seoul.	Bishop Fowler Jetty
" —		The stone jetty was built at Chemulpo.	
" 13		H. H. Grand Duke Alexander of Russia visited Seoul.	Grand Duke Alexander
" 30		Col. Long, Secretary of the U. S. Legation, visited Quelpart.	C. Long
Nov. 21		The Chemulpo Settlement Election Rules, signed.	Chemulpo M. C.
" 20		H. E. Fulford, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until May 12, 1890.	H. E. Fulford
Dec. 29		G. Hayashi, Japanese Consul, Chemulpo, until May 5, 1892.	G. Hayashi
— —		Henry Norman, an English writer, (now in Parliament) visited and wrote of Korea.	H. Norman
— —		A Russian naturalist named Kalinofsky visited Korea and made a natural history collection. He killed a large tiger.	Kalinofsky Tiger killed

1890			
Jan. —	Willard Ide Pierce, American Mining Expert, arrived for W. L. Pierce the Korean Government.		
Feb. —	Foreign aid asked for sufferers from famine in the south of Korea.	Famine	
April 1	Wm. D. Bradley appointed U. S. M. R. & C. G. He declined to serve.	W. D. Bradley	
May 6	Walter C. Hillier, Acting British Consul General, until W. C. Hillier Oct. 27, 1896. Full Consul General, Oct. 1 '91.	Chemulpo M. C.	
June 21	Rules and By-laws for Chemulpo Municipal Council, signed.	Chemulpo	
" 25	Settlement of matter of arrest of a servant of the French Legation. Inviolability of Legation servants established.	Inviolability	
July —	S. Hisamidzu, Japanese Acting Consul, Gensan, until 1892.	S. Hisamidzu	
" 1	A quartz mill and five miners arrived from America for the Korean Government. The mill was sent to Woonsan (present American mines) and the miners were dismissed and sent home.	Gold Mining	
Sept. —	An Australian Presbyterian Mission was established at Fusan by Rev. Davies.	Rev. Davies	
" 30	The native guards who had been given to each Legation when established, were removed.	Guards	
" —	Bishop Andrews, American Methodist Church, visited Seoul.	Bishop Andrews	
Oct. —	Export of beans from Gensan was prohibited.	Beans	
Nov. 11	J. F. Schoenicker, Acting Chief Commissioner of Customs, until Nov. 11, 1892.	J. F. Schoenicker	
" —	H. Miyamoto, Japanese Acting Consul, Fusan, until April, 1890.	H. Miyamoto	
Nov. 1	Han River Shipping Regulations, issued.	Han River	
" 12	Japan-Korean Fishery Regulations, signed.	Fisheries	
Dec. 24	Pak Chung Yang, Korean Minister to Washington returned, leaving Ye Wan Yong in charge. He was banished for one day to appease Mr. Yuan.	Pak Chung Yang	
1890	Bishop Blanc of the Catholic Church, died in Seoul. He was succeeded by Bishop Mutel.	Bishop Blanc Bishop Mutel	
Feb. 21	K. Tatsuta, Japanese Consul at Fusan, until April 2, 1891.	K. Tatsuta	
April —	"Twenty-five Brokers" Guild matter, Chemulpo.	"25 Brokers"	
" —	Charles W. Legendre, American, appointed Adviser to the Korean Government vice O. N. Denny.	C. W. Legendre	
May 8	Augustine Heard, U. S. M. R. & C. G. arrived. He relieved Mr. Dinsmore May 26. Until June 27, '93.	A. Heard	
" 13	James Scott, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until Sept. 11, 1891.	J. Scott	
" 23	M. Courant, French Secretary, Acting, until Feb. 1, 1892.	M. Courant	
June 4	The Queen Dowager died in Seoul.	Dowager Death	
" 10	A special Embassy was sent overland to Pekin to announce the death of the Dowager Queen.	Dowager Death	
July 10	Mr. Krien on leave, Mr. Reinsdorf in charge.	German Consuls	
" 23	H. N. Allen, appointed U. S. Secretary of Legation July 9, 1897. took charge. Promoted to be Minister July 17, 1897.	H. N. Allen	

1890			
July 29	Foreign Cemetery at Yang Wha Chin allotted.	Cemetery	
Aug. 30	Clarence R. Greathouse, U. S. Consul General at Yokohama, appointed Legal Adviser to the Korean Government.	C. R. Greathouse	
	H. A. dos Remedios Secretary.	Remedios	
" "	Corner stone of present Russian Legation laid.	Russian Leg.	
Sept. 15	"Twenty-five Brokers" Monopoly, Chemulpo, abolished.	"25 Brokers"	
" 29	Bishop Corfe arrived to establish a Church of England Mission. He was preceded by Dr. Julius Wiles, Deputy Surgeon General, Retired, who opened medical work for the mission and was succeeded in 1893 by Dr. E. H. Ballock.	Bishop Corfe	
	Dr. Wiles		
Sept. —	Attack upon M. Robert, a French priest at Taikoo. Settled in March, 1891, on five conditions.	Dr. Ballock	
Oct. 12	Funeral of the Queen Dowager. Bier was escorted by American marines.	Missionary Outrage	
Nov. 6	A Chinese Embassy arrived in two men-of-war to offer condolence on the death of the Dowager Queen.	Chinese Embassy	
" 8	The King met the Chinese Envoy opposite the Governor's Yamen outside the West Gate.	"	
" 11	The Chinese Embassy departed. The King called upon them at Nam Pyul Koon and saw them off at the Governor's Yamen.	"	
1891			
Feb. 8	F. Kawagita, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General, until he died, March 8, 1891.	F. Kawagita	
March 15	Funeral of Mr. Kawagita. Escorted to Chemulpo by 500 Korean soldiers.	" Funeral	
" 30	Lieut. H. Taketomi, Japanese Naval Attaché until March, 1893.	H. Taketomi	
Spring	Chemulpo Club organized. New building begun 1900.	Chemulpo Club	
April 17	T. Kajiyama, Japanese Minister Resident, until Dec. 2, 1892.	T. Kajiyama	
" 18	W. P. Ker, British Consular Assistant, Seoul, until Sept 10, 1892.	W. P. Ker	
May 1	Gustavus Goward, Commissioner of the World's Fair at Chicago, arrived.	G. Goward	
" "	T. Nakagawa, Japanese Vice Consul, Finsan, until July 12, 1892.	T. Nakagawa	
" 4	Chevallier A. Pansa, Italian Minister, arrived. He left June 11. British Consul General being in charge of Italian interests.	A. Pansa	
" 15	E. Rocher, French Commissaire ad interim, until March, 1892.	E. Rocher	
" —	Bishop Goodsell, American Methodist Church, visited Seoul.	Bishop Goodsell	
" —	Japanese Language school started. Nichigo Gakko.	School	
" 23	P. A. Dmitrevsky, arrived. Acting Russian Chargé d' Affaires, till Nov. 29, 1893.	P. A. Dmitrevsky	
Aug. 28	Captain F. Watanabe, Japanese Military Attaché, until Oct., 1894.	F. Watanabe	
Sept. 12	E. H. Fraser, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until Oct., 1894.	E. H. Fraser	
" —	Church of England Church opened, Chemulpo.	English Church	

1891			
Oct. 22	U. S. Minister Heard, made a tour of Korean ports in the U. S. S. "Alliance."	A. Heard	Tour
Nov. 14	F. Sugimura, Japanese Secretary of Legation and Consul, until Oct. 25, 1895. (Consul only until 1893, after that Secretary of Legation).	F. Sugimura	
1892	<i>Korean Repository</i> started. Discontinued after one year. Repository Re-issued in 1895; '96; '97 and '98.		
Jan.			
Feb. —	James R. Morse, Korean Commercial Agent. New York. J. R. Morse (Appointed).	J. R. Morse	
— —	H. Miyamoto, Japanese Acting Consul, Gensan, until 1893. H. Miyamoto	H. Miyamoto	
" 10	M. Guerin, French Secretary of Legation, until March 28, 1892.	M. Guerin	
March —	P. de Kehrberg, arrived. Russian Secretary.	P. de Kehrberg	
March 31	Regulations for the U. S. Consular Courts in Korea, adopted by the U. S. Congress.	U. S. Court	
April 1	Sir Nicholas O'Conor, British, E. E. & M. P., until Oct. 24, 1895.	Sir N. O'Conor	
" 4	Idzumo Maru wrecked near entrance to Murray Sound. Mr. Hayashi of the Japanese Legation was drowned together with 5 Koreans, 2 Chinese and 35 Japanese.	"Idzumo Maru"	
" —	First Korean Bank was started in connection with Japanese. It was called the Tung Chin Hiang and issued paper notes for "Yel Viang"—1000 cash. It was followed in 1897 by the present Chun II Bank.	Bank	
" 5	F. Krien returned from leave of absence.	F. Krien	
" 9	H. Prandin French Commissaire, until March 1, 1894.	H. Prandin	
" 10	James Scott, British Acting Consul, Chemulpo, until Sept. 26, 1892.	J. Scott	
" 28	General Legendre sent to Tokio on fisheries negotiations.	Fisheries	
May 6	T. Nosse, Japanese Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until Sept. 30, 1894.	T. Nosse	
June 14	M. Sainson, French Secretary, till May 25, 1893.	M. Sainson	
" 18	Gunpowder plot at Tai Won Khun's Palace. Two Japanese ships arrived and one French.	Powder Plot	
" 21	U. S. S. "Alert" tested Pengyang coal at the mines.	Pengyang Coal	
" 23	Austro-Hungarian and Korean Treaty signed at Tokio by Baron Roger de Biegeleben, E. E. & M. P. to Japan, and Kwan Chai Hyun, Plenipotentiaries.	Austrian Treaty	
" 24	Catholic Seminary at Ryong San dedicated.	Ryong San Seminary	
" 28	H. N. Allen, Chargé d'Affaires, ad int, till Sept. 4, and again Oct. 22, till Nov. 22, 1892.	H. N. Allen	
July 13	Y. Murota, Japanese Consul General, Fusan, until Nov. 6, 1894.	Y. Murota	
Aug. —	Bishop Mallalieu, American Methodist Church, visited Seoul.	Bishop Mallalieu	
Sept. 27	O. Johnson, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until July 24, 1893.	O. Johnson	
Oct. —	Lient. Otto Ehlers, and Dr. F. Jaegor, German scientists, visited Senn.	Otto Ehlers Dr. Jaegor	

Oct. --	G. Curzon, M. P. (Lord Curzon) visited Korea and wrote of the country.	G. Curzon
Nov. --	A mission of the Southern Presbyterian Church of America was started by Messrs. Junkin, Reynolds, Tate and Miss Davis (Mrs. Harrison).	Junkin Reynolds Tate Davis
" 11	F. A. Morgan, Chief Commissioner of Customs, until Oct. 4, 1893.	F. A. Morgan
" 13	A loan was made from China on the security of the Customs for Two,000 at 6 per cent. Debt to E. Meyer & Co. paid.	Loen
" 27	English Church of the Advent, opened, Seoul.	Advent Church
Dec. 1	Mr. Kajiyama left on vacation, Mr. Sugihara in Charge of Japanese Leg. Japanese Legation.	
" 3	H. H. Fox, British Consular Assistant, Seoul, until Sept. 4, 1894.	H. H. Fox.
" 13	A second loan of Two,000 at 6 per cent. was made from the Chinese on the Customs revenues as security.	Loen
1893		
Feb. 15 (?)	Plans of Chemulpo General Foreign Settlement, signed.	Chemulpo Plans
" 23	H. N. Allen left for Chicago with an exhibit for the World's Fair. The Korean Commissioner and ten musicians left March 13.	World's Fair
" 25	Masami Oishi, Japanese Minister Resident, until June 3, 1893.	M. Oishi
" "	S. Uyeno, Japanese Consul, Gensan, until 1896.	S. Uyeno
March 10	Ye Sung Soo, Minister Resident at Washington, started for his post March 13. Died of cholera in Seoul, 1895.	Minister to U. S. A.
" 22	A Royal decree issued providing for a naval school under Lient. Caldwell, English, at Kangwha, with W. d. F. Hutchinson, English teacher.	Naval School
" 27	Incident of the Japanese claim for indemnity for loss on beans from embargo.	Bean Indemnity
" 29	Forty "Tong Haks" knelt before the Palace Gate with anti-foreign petition.	Tong Haks
" 31	Abusive placards posted on American houses.	" "
" --	Commander T. Mino, Japanese Naval Attaché, until Feb. 13, 1898.	T. Mino
April 4	Confucianists memorialized against the Tong Haks.	Tong Haks
" 5	Royal decree issued against Tong Haks.	" "
" 13	Two Chinese men-of-war arrived Chemulpo.	" "
" "	A second decree issued against the Tong Haks.	" "
" "	Abusive placards pasted on Japanese Legation.	" "
" 15	Miss M. Heard, daughter of the U. S. Minister, married at Seoul to Mr. von Brandt, German Minister at Pekin.	Heard-von Brandt Wedding
" "	Tong Haks uprising in South pronounced serious.	Tong Haks
" "	Women of Japanese Settlement, Seoul, sent to Chemulpo.	" "
April 19	U. S. S. "Petrel," British ship "Severn" and two Japanese war-ships arrived Chemulpo.	Ships Arrived
" 23	Catholic Church of St. Joseph, outside West Gate of Seoul, dedicated.	St. Joseph Church

1893			
May 4	Incident of Mr. Oishi's audience. Korean Interpreter sentenced to death.	Oishi Audience	
" 10	Russian Cruiser "Vitiaz" wrecked at Port Lazareff.	"Vitiaz"	
" 15	Korean troops were sent to Soowon to prevent the Tong Haks marching on Seoul.	Tong Haks	
" 18	Beam matter settled by the Korean Government agreeing to pay an indemnity of Y110,000.	Beam Indemnity	
" —	Messrs. Cavendish and Gould-Adams, English, traveled in and wrote a book upon Korea.	Cavendish	
" 20	Sir Nicholas O'Conor arrived in Seoul.	Sir N. O'Conor	
" 25	G. Lefevre, French Secretary.	G. Lefevre	
June 27	Joseph R. Herod, Secretary of the U. S. Legation at Tokio, relieved Augustine Heard, U. S. M. R. & C. G. as Chargé d' Affaires ad int. till Aug. 31, 1893.	J. R. Herod	
July 21	W. H. Wilkinson, British Acting Consul General, until Jan. 31, 1894.	W. H. Wilkinson	
" 25	H. H. Fox, British Acting Vice Consul, Chensalpo, until Feb. 5, 1894.	H. H. Fox	
Aug. —	Bishop Foster, American Methodist Church, visited Seoul.	Bishop Foster	
" 31	H. N. Allen relieved Joseph R. Herod as U. S. Chargé d' Affaires ad int. until April 30, 1894.	H. N. Allen	
Sept. 26	Korean Postal Department organized. C. R. Greathouse, Post Office Postmaster General.	Post Office	
" 28	K. Ootori, Japanese E. E. & M. P., until Oct. 17, 1894.	K. Ootori	
Oct. 4	J. McLavvy Brown, C. M. G., Chief Commissioner of Customs.	J. M. Brown	
" 5	Anstro-Hungarian and Korean Treaty ratifications exchanged at Seoul by Commandant Alois Ritter von Becker, Admiral in Austrian Navy.	Austrian Treaty	
Oct. —	Vang Wha Chin Cemetery Regulations adopted. Revised Nov. 12, 1896 and Jan. 8, 1901.	Cemetery	
" 6	Representatives of America, France, England and Russia, refused to attend audiences if compelled to walk through the Palace grounds while the Chinese Minister rode.	Chairs in Palace	
" 17	Export of rice prohibited.	Rice	
Nov. 2	Admiral Freemantle, (British), visited Seoul.	Admiral Freemantle	
" 11	The King visited site of present Palace, Chong Dong.	Chong Dong	
" 28	At request of the U. S. Government, the Korean Government forbade the use of the Korean flag on foreign sailing vessels.	Palace Senters	
" "	P. de Kehrberg, Russian Acting Chargé d'Affaires, till Feb. 3, 1893.	P. de Kehrberg	
Dec. 11	Prohibition of export of rice, removed.	Rice	
" 12	A palace banquet was given to commemorate the 300'dth anniversary of the close of the Japanese invasion.	Anniversary	
" 17	S. Uchida, Japanese Consul, Seoul, till July 7, 1896.	S. Uchida	
1894	English language school started in Seoul by the Korean Government under W. d F. Hutchison and T. E. Hallifax.	School	
Feb. —	C. T. Gardner, British Acting Consul General, until Sept. 30, 1894. Mr. Hillier on leave.	C. T. Gardner	

1894			
Feb. 3	C. Waeber, returned from leave.	C. Waeber	
" 6	W. H. Wilkinson, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until June 9, 1897.		
" 12	A gallery was built for the Foreign Representatives to walk through into the Palace.	Chairs for Palace	
Spring	Mr. Hesse-Wartegg, an Austrian writer, visited and wrote about Seoul.	Hesse-Wartegg	
March 1	G. Lefevre, French Acting Commissaire, until April 27, 1896.	G. Lefevre	
" 19	Korea applied for admission to the International Postal Union Union.		
" 27	Kim Ok Kium was murdered in Shanghai.	Kim Ok Kium	
April 12	A Chinese gunboat brought to Chemulpo the body of Kim Ok Kium and the murderer, Hong.	"	
" 14	The body of Kim Ok Kium was divided and sent to the eight provinces.	"	
" 30	John M. B. Sill, U. S. M. R. & C. G., until Sept. 13, 1897.	J. M. B. Sill	
" "	Frank G. Carpenter, representing American newspapers, visited Seoul. He had been in Seoul once before in 1888.	F. G. Carpenter	
May 17	Another Tong Hak uprising in the South was pronounced serious.	Tong Haks	
" 28	Corner stone laid of Cercle Diplomatique et Consulaire building. The club had met previously, from its organization June 2, 1892, in the house now occupied by Mr. Martel, adjoining the French Legation. The so-called German Club existed during 1889-90 in the house of Carl Wolter, now the Customs Residence, inside the Small West Gate. A Korean Club Building was built in the summer of 1900 near the Independence Arch.	Seoul Clubs	
" "	American Missionaries called into Seoul.	Missionaries	
" —	K. Matsui, Japanese Secretary of Legation, till Dec., 1894. (He had been with the Legation four years as under secretary).	K. Matsui	
" 30	T. W. Power, American, erected a new electric light plant for the Palace, in the arsenal building.	T. W. Power	
June 1	Royal forces were defeated by Tong Haks at Chunchu.	Tong Haks	
" 2	British, French, Chinese and Japanese war-ships arrived at Chemulpo.	Ships Arrive	
" "	C. Waeber, Russian Chargé d'Affaires, was ordered to Pekin. He returned July 14. P. de Kehlberg was in charge of Russian Legation meantime.	Russian Leg.	
" 3	Minister Otori left for Japan. Returned June 13.	Japanese Leg.	
" 3	Chunach was retaken by Royal troops. The Tong Hak rebellion was declared subdued.	Tong Haks	
" 5	U. S. Admiral Skerett, visited Seoul.	Ad. Skerett	
" 8	Two thousand Chinese troops landed at Asan anchorage.	Chinese Troops	
" 10	Five hundred Japanese marines landed at Chemulpo and marched to Seoul.	Japanese Troops	
" 13	Eight hundred Japanese soldiers relieved the marines at Seoul, leaving 200 at Chemulpo.	Japanese Troops	
" 16	Twenty-eight war-ships were assembled at Chemulpo.	28 Ships	

1894			
June 25	Five thousand Japanese troops were entrenched about Seoul.	Troops	
" 26	Chemulpo Cemetery Regulations adopted.	Cemetery	
" "	Minister Otori had audience with the King and delivered a memorandum on reforms.	Otori Audience	
" 28	Minister Otori demanded a declaration from the Korean Government re Chinese Suzerainty.	Suzerainty	
July 2	U. S. Admiral Skerrett left Chemulpo on the "Baltimore," "Monocacy" arrived July 12 and "Baltimore" returned July 17.	U. S. Ships	
" 6	E. Hioki, Japanese Second Secretary of Legation, afterwards First Secretary till Oct. 18, 1899.	E. Hioki	
" 14	Fifteen thousand Japanese troops arrived Chemulpo with 3,000 coolies.	Troops	
July 18	Korean Council appointed to draft reforms.	Reforms	
" "	Foreign Representatives met at Foreign Office and discussed "Neutrality of Ports."	Neutrality	
" 23	Japanese troops occupied Kyung Pok Palace.	Palace Taken	
" "	Tai Won Khun summoned to the Palace.	Tai Won Khun	
" "	Foreign Representatives visited His Majesty.		
" 25	"Kowshing" with Chinese troops, was sunk near Asan, by the "Yoshina," in a naval engagement between three Japanese and two Chinese vessels.	Kowshing	
" "	U. S. Marine guard, 50 men, arrived Seoul.	Legation Guards	
" 26	British, Russian and German guards arrived.		
" 27	Chinese Representative having left with most of his people, British Representative took charge of Chinese interests.	Chinese Rep.	
" 28-29	Battle of Asan, Japanese victorious.	Asan Battle	
" 29	Rev. Jozneau, a French priest, was murdered by Chinese soldiers at Kong Hyen, near Asan.	Priest Killed	
Aug. 1	Japan declared war on China.	War	
" 6	Remainder of Hiroshima army corps arrived Chemulpo. Thirty thousand with 5000 coolies.	Hiroshima Army	
" —	Rev. C. F. Reid arrived Seoul to open a mission for the American Methodist Church, South.	C. F. Reid	
" 16	Korean treaties with China abrogated.	Chinese Treaties	
" 23	Korean Foreign Office changed to that of The Department for Foreign Affairs. The title of President of the Foreign Office was changed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.	Foreign Affairs	
" 24	Foreign Representatives allowed to ride into the Palace in their chairs.	Chairs in Palace	
" 26	Provisional Treaty signed between Korea and Japan.	Japanese Treaty	
Sept. 3	Marquis Saionji visited Seoul with presents and messages for the King from the Emperor of Japan.	Mo's Saionji	
" 4	The King and Queen attended an exclusive banquet with the Foreign Representatives to commemorate the 500'th anniversary of the founding of the Ye Dynasty.	Anniversary Banquet	
" 6	The Western Foreign Representatives protested against the employment of an undue number of Assistants by the Korean Government, from any one nationality.	Foreign Assistants	

1894			
Sept. 8	H. F. King, British Consular Assistant, Seoul, until Feb. 15, 1895.	H. F. King	
" 12	Nagoya Army Corps arrived Chemulpo.	Nagoya Corps	
" 13	U. S. Admiral Carpenter, visited Seoul.	Ad. Carpenter	
" 15-17	Battle of Pengyang, Japanese victorious.	Battle-Pyeng-yang	
" 17	Battle of the Yalu. Seven Chinese ships destroyed.	Battle Yalu	
Oct. 1	H. Eitaki, Japanese Consul, Chemulpo, till June, '95.	H. Eitaki	
" —	Lieut. Col. Kusonose, Japanese Military Attaché, till Oct. 20, 1895.	Col. Kusonose	
" —	James Creelman, visited Seoul for the New York "World."	J. Creelman	
" —	A. B. de Guerville, visited Seoul for American newspapers as did R. van Bergen.	de Guerville	
" 1	Tong Haks arose again and killed several magistrates and some Japanese travellers.	Tong Haks	
" 5	The Japanese occupied Anju. Chinese driven out of Korea.	Anju Taken	
" 11	Prince Ye Kang appointed to go to Japan to return the visit of Marquis Salongji. (See Oct. 4, 1895).	Prince Ye	
" 26	Count Inouye, Japanese E. E. & M. P., till Sept., '95.	Count Inouye	
" 31	Kim Hak Oo assassinated.	Kim Hak Oo	
Nov. 7	E. Yamaza, Japanese Acting Consul, Fusan, until Nov. 12, 1894.	E. Yamaza	
" 12	M. Kato, Japanese Consul, Fusan, till April, '96.	M. Kato	
" 26	Rev. E. C. Pauling arrived to open a mission for the American Baptist Church.	E. C. Pauling	
Dec. 17	The new Cabinet was formed with the returned exile, Pak Yong Hio as leader. Another returned exile, Soh Kwan Pum was a member.	Pak Yong Hio Soh Kwan Pum	Cabinet
" —	Soh Jay Pill another exile, naturalized in America as Philip Jaisohn, was made adviser to the Government on a ten years contract.	Philip Jaisohn	
" 16	F. A. Kalitsky, Assistant at the German Consulate, Seoul, until Feb. 10, 1897.	F. A. Kalitsky	
" 17	A Chinese Restriction Act was issued.	Chinese Act	
" 22	The King took an oath in a public ceremony of great solemnity, to support the newly organized Government.	Royal Oath	
1895	Bishop Nindle of the American Methodist Church, visited Seoul.	Bishop Nindle	
Jan. —	The King issued an order in council promulgating the new laws.	New Laws	
" 17	S. Chinda, Japanese Consul, Chemulpo, until May 25, 1895.	S. Chinda	
Feb. —	Chinese Commemorative Arch near Pekin Pass, dismantled.	Chinese Arch	
"	A 21 inch tramway was completed by the Japanese Military authorities, connecting Chenampo and Pengyang, 55 miles. Afterwards removed.	Tramway	
" 13	Yun Che Ho, a Korean educated for five years in Shang-hai and five years in America, returned to Korea.	Yun Che Ho	
" 15	R. Willis, British Consular Assistant, Seoul, until Dec. 31, 1897.	R. Willis	
March 23	N. Respopoff, Acting Russian Secretary-Interpreter, until June 22, 1895.	N. Respopoff	

1895			
March 26	E. Yamaza, Japanese Acting Consul, Chemulpo, until Aug. 2, 1895.	E. Yamaza	
April 6	Japan loaned Korea Y3,000,000 at 6 per cent. for five years	Loan	
" 17	A Korean formal budget first issued.	Budget	
" 29	Excitement over the arrest of Prince Ye Chun Yang.	Prince Ye	
May 11	Anti-monopoly protest of Western Foreign Representatives.	Monopolies	
June 6	Independence Day celebration, known as "Pak Yong Hio" day.	Pak Yong Hio	
" 7	Pak Yong Hio declared a traitor. He fled.	"	
" 22	E. Stein, Russian Acting Secretary-Interpreter, until March 13, 1896.	E. Stein	
July —	Mining Regulations issued.	Mining Laws	
"	Quarantine Regulations issued.	Quarantine "	
"	Military (Regimental) Regulations issued.	Military "	
"	A Domestic postal service was organized.	Postal "	
" 15	A mining concession for the Woonsan district, Pungsang Province, was granted to James R. Morse, an American, who began work within the year. The concession was cancelled and reissued April 17, 1896. This concession was transferred to the Korean Mining and Development Co. of New Jersey, on Sept. 22, 1896, and on May 13, 1898, it was again transferred to the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. of West Virginia, Messrs. Hunt, Faasett & Co.	American Mines	*
" 20	N. Rospopoff, Russian Vice Consul, Seoul.	N. Rospopoff	
" 25	Count Inonye, Japanese E. E. & M. P. returned to Japan.	Count Inonye	
" 26	The Duke of Abruzzi visited Seoul. He came to Chemulpo on the Italian ship "Christoforo Colombo."	Italian Prince	
Aug. 5	Prince Ye Chun Yang was pardoned.	Prince Ye	
" 17	Cholera epidemic in Seoul.	Cholera	
Sept. —	Common school system organized.	Schools	
" 1	Viscount Minra, Japanese E. E. & M. P., until Oct. 20, 1895.	Viscount Minra	
" 9	Corner stone laid of Chong Dong Methodist Church. Building completed in 1898.	Methodist Church	
" 12	U. S. Minister S. H. Allen left for vacation. H. N. Allen in charge, until Oct. 24.	S. H. Allen	
" 24	Min Yung Chun, head of the Government during the Tong Hak rebellion, returned from taking refuge in China.	Min Yung Chun	
" 25	A commission of the World's Fair Transportation Bureau, visited Seoul.	World's Fair	
Oct. 3	Min Yung Whan E. E. & M. P. to Washington.	Min Yung Whan	
" 4	Prince Ye Chai Soon, substituted for Prince Ye Kang, left for Japan to return the visit of Marquis Saionji.	Prince Ye	
" 5	A collision occurred between the Seoul police and the soldiers.	Riots	
"	H. Martel arrived and opened a French Language school for the Korean Government, Jan. 6, 1896.	H. Martel	
" 8	N. Hashiguchi, Japanese Consul, Chemulpo, until Dec. 27, 1895.	N. Hashiguchi	
" —	Major T. Watanabe, Japanese Military Attaché, until Aug. 9, 1896.	T. Watanabe	

Oct.	—	Rev. Alex. Kenmore arrived to open a branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society.	A. Kenmore
"	8	The Queen of Korea was murdered at dawn, together with Ve Kyung Chick, Minister of the Household; Col. Hong; three Court Ladies and others.	The Queen
"	"	Refugees at the U. S. Legation, till Feb. 11, 1896, Ye Wan Yong, Ve Yun Yong, Ve Ha Yong, Ve Cha Yun, Min Sang Ho and Hyen In Tak.	Refugees
"	"	Refugees at the Russian Legation, Ye Pomi Chin and Ye Hak Kiun.	"
"	9	The Queen's death was denied and her rank reduced.	Queen's Rank
"	10	Col. Cockerill of the New York "Herald," visited Seoul for a month and wrote much on Korea.	Col. Cockerill
"	11	A marine guard arrived at the U. S. Legation.	U. S. Guard
"	"	Ships arrived at Chemulpo:—U. S. "Yorktown" and "Petrel," British "Edgar," French "Isle" and two Russian ships.	Ships arrive
"	"	Bishop Hendrix, American Methodist Church, South, visited Seoul.	Bishop Hendrix
Oct.	12	Russian Minister C. Waeber, declined to recognize Revolutionary Government.	Reactionaries
"	"	Acting U. S. Minister H. N. Allen, refused to allow General Dye to be ejected from the Palace.	Gen. Dye
"	13	J. Komura, Japanese Minister Resident, until May 31, 1896. Promoted to be E. I. & M. P., April 13, 1896.	J. Komura
"	"	Stephen Eonsal, American writer, visited Seoul.	S. Eonsal
"	14	Count Inouye arrived on a special mission.	Count Inouye
Nov.	15	"Edgar" disaster, 40 petty officers and men were drowned at Chemulpo. Monument erected 1897.	"Edgar"
"	16	Count Inouye left for Japan.	Count Inouye
"	26	Foreign Representatives, in audience, listened to a decree restoring the late Queen to full rank.	Queen's Rank
"	27	A night attack was made on the Kynng Pok Palace to rescue the King from the revolutionists.	Palace Attack
Dec.	2	The Department of Foreign Affairs formally announced the Queen Dead death of the Queen.	Queen Dead
"	16	Soh Kwan Pomi, E. I. & M. P. to Washington, vice Min Yong Wtan who had not started. Mr. Soh left for his post Jan. 2, 1896, and died there after being relieved by Ve Pomi Ve Pomi Chin Chin.	Soh Kwan Pomi
"	28	M. Hagihara, Japanese Acting Consul, Chemulpo, until Oct. 17, 1896.	N. Hagihara
1896	—	New south sea wall completed, Chemulpo.	Sea Wall
Jan.	1	Sir Claude Macdonald, E. I. & M. P., till Feb., 1898.	Sir C. Mac- Donald
"	13	A. de Speyer arrived to relieve C. Waeber, but was shortly transferred to Tokio. Latter remained.	A. de Speyer
"	"	Gregorian Calendar adopted.	Calendar
"	"	"Hair cutting excitement" incident.	Hair Cutting
"	15	A marine guard arrived for U. S. Legation.	U. S. Guard

1896			
Jan. 20	Conclusion of sittings of Hiroshima Court of Inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of the Queen of Korea.	Hiroshima Court	
Feb. 9	Guard of Russian Legation increased to 160.	Russian Guard	
" 11	The King and Crown Prince escaped from Kyung Pok Palace and took residence in the Russian Legation.	King at Russian Leg.	
" "	Prime Minister, Kim Hong Chip and Minister of Agriculture, Chung Pyung Ha, were killed by the mob. Minister of Finance, Oh Yung Chun, was killed a few days later in the country.	Assassinations	
" 12	New Cabinet announced. Refugees from U. S. and Russian Legations were given cabinet or other positions.		
" 27	V. Futaguchi, Japanese Consul, Gensan, until Nov. 21, V. Futaguchi 1898.		
March	Much excitement in the interior over the "Hair Cutting" and similar movements. People arose and insurgents seized Name Han.	Hair Cutting	
" 13	P. de Kehrberg, resumed duties as Russian Secretary-Interpreter.	P. de Kehrberg	
" 18	Min Yong Whan appointed Ambassador to the Coronation of the Emperor of Russia. He left April 1, in company with Mr. Stein.	Min Yong Whan	
" "	Ye Ha Yong, E. E. & M. P. to Japan.	Ye Ha Yong	
March 29	Concession for the Scottl-Chemulpo Railway granted to an American, James R. Morse.	S. & C. R. R.	
Spring	J. H. Dye arrived to do engineering work for the Korean Government. Left in summer of 1899.	J. H. Dye	
April 3	Torture was abolished in Seoul Courts.	Torture	
" 7	The "Independent" newspaper was started by Dr. Philip Jaisohn and continued by him until April, 1898, then Yun Che Ho conducted it until Dec., 1898, after which it practically ceased, though issued sporadically during the first half of 1899.	"Independent"	
Spring	J. McLeavy Brown was by Royal Decree, placed in charge of Korean finances.	J. M. Brown	
April 10	Leigh S. J. Hunt arrived in connection with American mining and railway concessions.	L. S. J. Hunt	
" 15	Forty-three Japanese reported as killed in the interior of Korea while travelling.	Japanese Killed	
" 17	Z. Polianofsky, Russian Acting Vice Consul, Seoul, until Sept. 19, 1897.	Z. Polianofsky	
" —	A Russian language school was started for the Korean Government by Capt. Birukoff.	Capt. Birukoff	
" 27	V. Collin de Plancy, French Chargé d'Affaires.	V. C. de Plancy	
" "	J. Sakata, Japanese Consul, Fusan, till May, 1896.	J. Sakata	
May 1	M. Kato, Japanese Secretary of Legation, until Feb. 24, 1897.	M. Kato	
" —	Captain S. Nodzu, Japanese Military Attaché promoted to be Major, Oct. 28, 1869.	S. Nodzu	
" 2	Admiral Alexieff, Russian, visited Seoul.	Ad. Alexieff	

1896			
May 8	S. Akidzuki, Japanese Consul, Fusan, till July, 1896.	S. Akidzuki	
" 14	Date of "Waer-Komura" Agreement, afterwards modified and ratified as "Lobanoff-Yamagata" Agreement, of June, 1896, between Russia and Japan <i>or</i> Korea.	Waer-Komura Lobanoff-Yamagata	
" 24	John Barrett, U. S. Minister to Siam, visited Seoul.	J. Barrett	
" 30	Mr. Komura left for Japan. Mr. Kato in charge.	J. Komura	
June 23	Ye Ponn Chin, E. E. & M. P. to Washington.	Ye Ponn Chin	
July	Proposal, <i>or</i> Russian drill instructors.	Russian Officers	
"	A mining concession was granted to a Russian.	Russian Mines	
"	Improvement of Seoul streets and drains begun.	Seoul Streets	
" 4	A concession for a railway to connect Seoul and Weichin was granted to a French Syndicate. This concession was surrendered in June, 1899, upon an arrangement with the Korean Government whereby the latter agreed to build the road, using materials and engineers from France. In conformity with which agreement, two French Engineers, Messrs. Lapeyrière and Bourdaret began the survey of the road in the Autumn of 1900.	Weichin R. R.	
" 7	Takashi Hara, Japanese E. E. & M. P., till Oct. 4, 1896. (Arrived July 17).	T. Hara	
" 8	M. Kato, Japanese Consul, Seoul, till Feb. 24, 1897.	M. Kato	
" 17	U. S. marine guard finally dispensed with.	U. S. Guard	
" 24	J. Sakata, Japanese Consul, Fusan, till Nov. 2, 1896.	J. Sakata	
Summer	Chong Dong Palace construction begun.	New Palace	
"	"Bicycle fever" epidemic in Seoul.	Bicycles	
"	Chun Ill Bank established.	Bank	
"	Col. Strelbitsky, Russian Military Agent, arrived.	Col. Strelbitsky	
Aug. —	Bishop Joyce, American Methodist Church, visited Seoul. He came again in May, 1897.	Bishop Joyce	
" 8	S. Akidzuki, Japanese Secretary of Legation and Consul, until Oct. 13, 1899.	S. Akidzuki	
" 17	D. D. Pokotilow, (Russia-Chinese Bank,) visited Seoul.	D. Pokotilow	
" 29	A timber concession was granted to a Russian-Jules Bryner.	Russian Timber	
Sept. 9	Corner stone laid of British Consulate, Chemulpo.	British Cons.	
" 10	Lient. Col. Usugawa, Military Attaché, Japanese, until Oct., 1898.	Col. Usugawa	
" 18	Mr. Sill left for vacation. Dr. Allen in charge, till Nov. 18, 1896.	Sill-Allen	
" 28	The Council of State was organized and the Cabinet abolished.	Council of State	
October	Mrs. I. B. Bishop visited Seoul and wrote a book. She had made former visits in 1894-5.	Mrs. Bishop	
"	Valentine Chirol, of London Times, visited Seoul.	V. Chirol	
" 5	The Minister of Education issued a book entitled "The Confucianism Warp and Woof of Confucianism." The Foreign Representatives objected to parts of it as being disrespectful to them.		
" "	The new Council of State memorialized the King against further residence in a Foreign Legation.	Council of State	
" 8	K. Ishii, Japanese Consul, Chemulpo, till Nov., 1898.	K. Ishii	

1896			
Oct. 24	Col. Potiata, three officers and ten men from the Russian Army arrived to drill Korean troops.	Russian Officers	
" 25	H. H. Prince Komatsu visited Seoul.	Prince Komatsu	
" 27	J. N. Jordan, relieved W. C. Hillier as British Consul General. Promoted Feb. 22, 1898, to be Chargé d'Affaires.	J. N. Jordan	
Nov. 4	Prince Eui Wha was sent to America to school. He had been in Japan for some time and soon returned there. Later he went to America again.	Prince Eui Wha	
" 19	Admiral Alexieff, Russian, visited Seoul.	Ad. Alexieff	
December	The present brick Consulate of Japan was erected in Seoul. The Consulate had formerly occupied the Korean house on the grounds of the present branch post office of Japan, the latter having been originally opened as a consular adjunct.	Japan Cons.	" P. 43.
1897			
Jan. 19	The returned minister to Japan, Ye Ha Yong, was sent as Special Ambassador with condolences on the death of the Dowager Empress of Japan.	Ye Ha Yong	
Feb. —	A. B. Stripling, English, was appointed adviser to the Police Department of Seoul.	A. B. Stripling	
" 19	Min Sang Ho was sent as delegate to the International Postal Conference at Washington.	Min Sang Ho	
" 20	The Royal Family removed from the Russian Legation to the Chong Dong Palace, Col. Potiata and the Russian officers being in charge of the Palace Guard.	King Leaves Russian Leg.	
" 24	M. Kato, Japanese Minister Resident, until May 17, 1899. He was promoted to be E. E. & M. P. Dec. 14, 1898.	M. Kato	
March 5	R. Brinckmeier, German Consular Assistant, Seoul. He had been an officer on the Korean steamer from 1886 to 1888, when he joined the Customs.	R. Brinckmeier	
" 9	Conspiracy trials, under C. R. Greathouse.	Conspiracies	
" 22	Work was begun at Sopplekognai, on the Seoul-Chemulpo Railway, by Engineer W. T. Carley under management of H. R. Bostwick, for the contractors Colbran and James R. Morse, Concessionaire.	S. & C. R. R.	
" 23	Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald visited Seoul.	Sir C. Mac-Donald	
" 24	Min Yong Whan, Ambassador to the Queen's Jubilee and E. E. & M. P. to European countries, left in company with Mrs. Waeber, and P. von Rautenfels of the Korean Customs, Attaché.	Min Yong Whan	
April 17	A mining concession was granted to the German firm, E. Meyer & Co.	German Mines	
" 18	Admiral Reounoff, Russian, visited Seoul.	Ad. Reounoff	
May 1	A Chinese language school was started by the Korean Government with a Chinese teacher.	Chinese School	
Spring	Byron Breman, of the British Consulate General, Shanghai, visited Korea on a Commercial mission.		
May 8	Incident of Foreign Minister. Ye Wan Yong's refusal to sign agreement re Russian additional military instructors.	Russian Officers	
" 10	Admiral Alexieff, Russian, visited Seoul.	Ad. Alexieff	

1897			
June 10	R. Willis, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, until Sept. 8, 1897.	R. Willis	
July 4	Catholic Church at Chemulpo, dedicated.	Cath. Church	
Summer	Government Normal School organized with H. B. Hulbert, American, in charge.	Normal School	
"	Pekin Pass road completed, begun 1896.	Pekin Pass	
July 13	Announcement of opening of Chenampo and Mokpo on Oct. 1, 1897 as open ports.	New Ports	
" 18	Admiral Diederichs, German, visited Seoul.	Admiral Diederichs	
Aug. 3	Thirteen additional Russian officers arrived to drill Korean troops.	Russian Officers	
Sept. 2	A. Maximow, Russian Student Interpreter, Seoul.	A. Maximow	
" 7	A. de Speyer, relieved C. Waeber, as Russian Chargé d' Affaires.	A. de Speyer	
" 9	H. B. Joly, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo. He died at his post, June 23, 1898.	H. B. Joly	
" 13	H. N. Allen, relieved John M. B. Sill, as U. S. Minister Resident and Consul General.	H. N. Allen	
" 18	Admiral Gigault de la Bodoliere, French, visited Seoul.	Ad. Bodoliere	
" 19	N. Rospopoff, Russian Vice Consul, until April 8, 1898.	N. Rospopoff	
Oct. 1	Incident of Russian Coaling Station, Fusan.	Coaling Depot	
" "	A memorial was presented against the newly formed "Independence Club."	Ind. Club	
" 2	The Officers of State "Cabinet," were changed.	New Cabinet	
" 5	Kir Alexieff, Conseiller d'Etat, Agent du Ministre Imperial des Finances de la Russie, Seoul, Coree, arrived with Stephen Garfield, Secretary.	K. Alexieff	
" "	Announcement of the intention of the King of Korea to assume the title of Emperor on Oct. 12.	Emperor	
" 12	The King was crowned Emperor at Imperial Round Hill, site of former Chinese envoy's palace.	Emperor	
" 15	Min Yong Ik appointed Minister to European Courts vice Min Yong Whan. He never took up his appointment.	Min. Yong Ik	
" 16	Name of Korea changed from Chosen to Tai Han.	Tai Han	
" "	Chenampo-Mokpo, Settlement Regulations, signed.	Sett'n't Regs.	
" 21	A son was born to His Majesty and Lady Om.	Prince Born	
" 25	The Department of Foreign Affairs appointed Mr. Alexieff to succeed Mr. Brown in charge of Korean Financial Department. Took charge Nov. 5. He withdrew with other Russian officials in April, 1898.	K. Alexieff	
" "	S. Hisamidzu, Japanese Consul, Mokpo, till June 30, 1899.	S. Hisamidzu	
" 30	K. Ishii, Japanese Consul, Chenampo, till Nov., 1898.	K. Ishii	
Nov. 4	A German Commercial Commission visited Seoul.	German Commission	
" 5	Korean Government attempted unsuccessfully to prohibit the export of rice.	Rice	
" 11	The "Independence Club" gave a banquet to celebrate the new name of Korea, Tai Han.	Tai Han	
" 13	The Japanese Government recognized the Imperial title.	Imperial Title	

1897
 Nov. 16 A Chinese gun-boat ("Whangtai") visited Chemulpo, for Chinese Ship
 the first time since the war.

" 18 The Foreign Representatives agreed that the Japanese should fill in the foreshore, 57 metres broad, in front of their settlement at Chemulpo. Work was completed in 1899. Foreshore

" " The Foreign Representatives agreed to communicate with their Governments with reference to the application of the Regulations for the settlements of Chenampo-Mokpo to Chemulpo. Nothing further was done regarding the matter. Settlement Regs.

November Funeral of the Queen of Korea, who was given the posthumous title of Empress. The Foreign Representatives with their staffs attended the funeral and remained all night at the Tomb. Funeral

Autumn Four brick buildings were completed in Chong Dong, afterwards occupied by the Russian Vice Consulate; by the Russo-Korean Bank; by Mr. Alexcieff, and by Mr. Lefevre, respectively. Brick Houses

" Mr. Remisoff, a Russian, was placed in charge of the arsenal. Arsenal

Dec. 1 Mr. de Speyer announced his appointment to China. A. de Speyer

" " The Seoul-Chemulpo Railway was mortgaged to the Japan Specie Bank. The property was taken over formally by a Japanese Syndicate headed by Baron Shibusawa, on Dec. 31, 1898. S. & C. R. R.

" 2 Admiral Donbassoff, Russian, visited Seoul. Ad. Doulessoff

" 4 J. Sloat Fassett of New York, visited Seoul *re* mines. J. S. Fassett

" 18 The Russian Government recognized the Imperial title, as Imperial Title did that of the United States.

" 20 A Russian fleet visited Chemulpo. Russian Fleet

" 21 British ships were reported as being at Port Hamilton. Port Hamilton

" 31 Admiral Buller and eight British ships arrived at Chemulpo and remained some days. British Fleet

" — Warehouses were built on Roze Island, Chemulpo, by the Standard Oil Co. for the storage of their kerosene

1898 Jan. — A vessel, the "Honolulu," flying the Hawaiian flag, arrived at Chemulpo with a cargo of American lumber. "Honolulu"

" 1 H. A. Ottewill, British Consular Assistant, Seoul. H. A. Ottewill

" " Streets of Seoul were lighted for first time. (By kerosene). Streets Lighted

" 2 Kim Ynn Sik, Ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, was banished to Quelpart for life. Kim Ynn Sik

" 9 The mother of the Emperor, wife of the Tai Won Khun, died. Tai Won Khun

" 10 Wm. F. Sands, arrived as Secretary of the U. S. Legation. W. F. Sands until Nov. 15, 1899.

" 20 A decree was issued to the effect that no more concessions for Korean mines or railways would be granted to foreigners. Concessions

Feb. 1 Seoul Electric Co. organized for constructing railway and lighting plants in Seoul. Electric Co.

" 14 Captain N. Otsuka, Japanese Naval Attaché, until May 17, 1899. N. Otsuka

1898			
Feb. 15	A contract for an electric railway and lighting plant and an agreement for a water-works were awarded Collbran & Hostwick, Americans.	Collbran & Hostwick	
" 22	The British Consulate General was raised to a Legation.	British Legation	
" 22	Kim Hong Niuk, Russian Legation Interpreter, was attacked by russians. Rescued by British marines.	Kim Hong Niuk	
" 23	The father of the Emperor, the Tai won Khun, died.	Tai Won Khun	
" "	"Independence Club" memorialized the Throne against "foreign control."	Ind. Club	
" 25	Arrest of Prince Ye Chai Soon.	Prince Ye	
" 27	The U. S. Government recognized the Imperial Title. (This had been done before informally).	Imperial Title	
March 1	A Russo-Korean Bank was established, Seoul.	Bank	
" 7	Incident of Mr. de Speyer's request for a statement of Korea's intentions, <i>re</i> Russian Assistants, etc.	A. de Speyer	
" 8	Incident of the arrest of a Japanese Legation messenger while on duty, by Korean police.	Invisibility	
" 11	Kim Hong Niuk, Russian Legation Interpreter, was appointed Governor of Seoul.	Kim Hong Niuk	
" 12	Korean Government replied to Mr. de Speyer, accepting his proposal to withdraw the Russian Military Instructors and Assistants, and agreeing to dispense with further foreign military instructors and finance assistants.	A. de Speyer	
April 12	N. Matanine, Russian Chargé d'Affaires, relieved Mr. de Speyer.	N. Matanine	
" "	The Russo-Korean Bank closed, and the Russian military and financial officials left.	Bank Russian Officers	
" 27	Dr. Jaisohn was paid for the unexpired period of his contract and left Korea.	P. Jaisohn	
" 28	Korea announced herself as a neutral in the American-Spanish war.	Neutrality	
May 3	Baron Shibasawa of Japan visited Seoul.	B. Shibasawa	
" 23	The Russian Legation finally dispensed with its marine guard. Cossack guard arrived on June 13.	Russian Guard	
" 29	The Catholic Cathedral, Seoul, was dedicated.	Cathedral	
June —	The import tax on rice and other grain was removed temporarily, because of a scarcity.	Import Tax	
" 3	The Korean Foreign Office announced that 900,000 square metres of land on Deer Island, Fusan, was set aside for a Foreign Settlement.	Deer Island	
" "	Masampo, Kinsan, Sunchin and Pengyang, were announced as about to be made open ports.	New Ports	
" 23	H. A. Ottewill, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, H. A. Ottewill vice H. B. Joly who died on the 23 rd .	H. B. Joly died	
July —	J. Bolljahn, arrived and opened a German language school for the Korean Government, Sept. 15, 1898.	J. Bolljahn	
" —	A Survey Bureau was organized. An American, Raymond Krumm was employed Sept. 15, 1898, as engineer in chief.	Survey Bureau	
" 11	Incident of the "Abdication Conspiracy." An Kynn Soo and Kim Chai Pung, fled to Japan.	An Kynn Soo	
		Kim Chai Pung	

1898			
July 18	Agitation in favor of Lady Oui for Empress.	Lady Oui	
" 19	A location under the German mining concession was made at Kim Sung District.	German Mines	
" "	A decree was issued providing that interpreters of foreign Legations should no longer hold office in the Korean Government.	Interpreters	
" 28	H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia, visited Fusan with Prince Henry H. G. M. S. "Deutschland." He left on Aug. 6.	Prince Henry	
Aug. —	Bishop Cranston, American Methodist Church, visited Seoul. He came again in May, 1899.	Bishop Cranston	
" 27	Kim Hong Nink, former Russian Legation Interpreter, was arrested and banished.	Kim Hong Nink	
" 30	George W. Lake, an American, was murdered in his bed, Geo. W. Lake at Chemulpo.	Geo. W. Lake	
Sept. 7	Rev's. Foote, McRae and Dr. Grierson, arrived to open a mission for the Canadian Presbyterian Church.	Canadians	
" "	Ground was broken and work begun on the Seoul Electric Railway. The road was opened to the public, May 20, 1899. It was damaged by a mob, May 26. In consequence of a strike of the Japanese motor-men the road was shut down until the arrival of American motor-men, Aug. 10. The extension to Ryongsan was opened, Dec. 20, 1899.	Electric R. R.	
" "	Bishop Wilson, of the American Methodist Church, South, visited Seoul and again in 1899.	Bishop Wilson	
" 8	A concession was granted to a Japanese Syndicate for a railway to connect Seoul and Fusan. The survey was begun in the Spring, 1899.	S. & F. R. R.	
" 11	"Coffee Poisoning Plot." His Majesty and the Crown Prince were made seriously ill.	Coffee Plot	
" 17	"Greathouse Guards." thirty men of many nationalities, arrived. They were paid and dismissed, Sept. 27.	Guards	
" 27	A mining concession was granted to a British Co., headed by Mr. Pritchard-Morgan, M. P.	British Mines	
Oct. 1	Date of memorial of Sin Key Sun favoring the old laws relating to torture, etc.	Torture	
" 7	The Foreign Representatives protested against the reported use of torture in Korean prisons.	"	
" 10	Kim Hong Nink and two others were hung.	Kim Hong Nink	
" 11	Seoul shops were closed. Mass-meetings were held in favor of more liberties and against torture and other old customs. Women also held mass-meetings.	Mass Meet-ings	
" 12	The memorials of the people were received. The Cabinet was changed.	New Cabinet	
" 20	The "Independence Club" organized a "Peoples Assembly" to suggest reforms. Its President, Yun Che Ho, was later made Vice President of the Privy Council.	"Independents"	
" 24	The "Peddlers Club" became prominent against the "Independence Club."	"Peddlers"	
" 25	An Imperial Decree ordered the "Independents" to disperse.	"Independents"	

1898			
Oct. 25	The "Independents" refusing to disperse, went in a body to the Police Office and asked to be arrested.	"Independents"	
" "	The "Independents" agreed to disperse if granted the right of free speech.	"Independents"	
" 27	The right of free speech was granted by Imperial decree.	Free Speech	
Nov. —	The "Peddlers Club" was called in to Seoul to disperse the "Independence Club."	Riots	
" 3	Korea ratified the International Postal Convention.	Postal Union	
" 5	A. J. Sundins, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo, A. J. Sundins until July 31, 1899.		
" 11	John G. Flanagan, American, was convicted, in the U. S. J. G. Flanagan Consular Court, Seoul, of the murder of Geo. W. Lake, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life, in the U. S. Consular jail.		
" 14	K. Shidehara, Japanese Acting Consul, Chemulpo, until K. Shidehara May 11, 1899.		
" 21	M. Ogawa, Japanese Consul, Gensan, until Sept. 19, 1899.	M. Ogawa	
" "	The "Peddlers" attacked the "Independents" in and about Chong Dong.	Riots	
" 22	The "Independents" went outside the City and attacked the "Peddlers." In all there were some 12 killed and several houses demolished.	"	
" "	The British Legation received a marine guard.	British Guard	
Dec. 5	F. Reinsdorf, German Vice Consul and Acting Consul, Seoul, vice F. Krien, on leave and later appointed Consul at Kobe.	F. Reinsdorf	
" 7	E. Clemencet, French, took charge of the new Korean E. Clemencet Postal Bureau.		
" 23	The "Peddlers" threatened to damage American property.	"Peddlers"	
1899	The Russian Church Mission arrived in Seoul:—Rev. Deacon Nicholas, followed by Right Rev. Archimandrite Chris-tianff and Mr. Jonas Levchenko, Psalmist, on Feb. 12, 1900. The present dwelling and school houses near the West Gate, were occupied in the summer of 1900.	Russian Mission	
Jan. 10			
" 13	A. Pavlow, Russian Chargé d'Affaires, relieved N. Mat-nine.	A. Pavlow	
" "	A storm destroyed much of the new railroad sea-wall just completed at Chemulpo.	Storm	
Feb. 2	Hsu Soo Peng, Chinese E. E. & M. P., arrived with a Hsu Soo Peng Consular and Diplomatic staff, to negotiate a treaty and represent his country.		
March 21	Min Yong Whan appointed E. E. & M. P. to Austria, France and Russia.	Min Yong Whan	
" "	Incident of the burial of an American at Songdo.	Burial	
" 27	Incident of the American Missionary trouble at Whangchur, Missionaries settled.	Missionaries	
" 29	Count Henry Keyserling, Russian, secured a concession for H. Keyser-ling catching and curing whales.		
April 10	H. N. Allen left for vacation. Returned, Oct. 8. Wm. F. Allen-Sands in charge of U. S. Legation.	Wm. F. Allen-Sands	

1899			
April 18	A. Pavlow left for vacation. P. A. Dmitrevsky in charge of the Russian Legation.	Pavlow Dmitrevsky	
May 5	T. Nakamura, Japanese Acting Consul, Pusan, until Oct. 22, 1899.	T. Nakamura	
" 11	H. Ijuin, Japanese Consul, Chemulpo, till Feb., 1901.	H. Ijuin	
" 16	Y. Ogi, Japanese Acting Consul, Chemulpo.	Y. Ogi	
" 22	T. Kawakami, Japanese Acting Consul, Masampo, until Nov. 4, 1899.	T. Kawakami	
" 26	E. Yamada, Japanese Secretary of Legation, until Feb., 1901.	E. Yamada	
" "	K. Asiyama, Japanese Acting consul, Kinsan.	K. Asiyama	
June 2	Settlement Regulations for Masampo, Kinsan and Sunchin were signed.	New Ports	
" 8	H. R. H. Prince Henry of Prussia, arrived Chemulpo with H. G. M. S. "Deutschland." He went to Seoul on the 9 th with 9 officers, 25 marines and a band of music. He was the same day received in audience and entertained at dinner by the Emperor, who returned the call next day and lunched with the Prince in the house prepared for the latter next the Imperial Hill. After a trip to the German mines, Prince Henry left Chemulpo on the 20 th .	Prince Henry	
" 25	G. Hayashi, Japanese E. E. & M. P.	G. Hayashi	
" 30	J. Sakata, Japanese Acting Consul, Masampo, until July 18, 1899.	J. Sakata	
July 18	J. Morikawa, Japanese Consul, Mokpo.	J. Morikawa	
" 22	S. Kubo, Japanese Acting Consul, Sunchin, until Oct. 11, 1900.	S. Kubo	
Summer	Dr. Boelz, German, of Tokio, visited Seoul and made ethnological measurements of Koreans.	Dr. Boelz	
Aug. 1	H. Goffe, British Acting Vice Consul, Chemulpo.	H. Goffe	
" 12	Y. Shinjo, Japanese Acting Consul, Pengyang.	Y. Shinjo	
" 29	P. A. Dmitrevsky, Russian Chargé d'Affaires, ad int., died at his post. E. Stein Acting.	P. A. Dmitrevsky Died E. Stein	
Sept. 1	Charles W. Legendre, American Adviser to the Korean Government, died at his post.	C. W. Legendre Died	
" 11	The Chinese-Korean Treaty was signed at Seoul, Hsu Soo Peng, Plenipotentiary.	Chinese Treaty	
" 18	The Seoul Chemulpo Railway was opened for traffic to the river. It was opened to Seoul on the completion of the bridge, July 8, 1900. The formal opening took place Nov. 12.	S. & C. R. R.	
" 19	S. Muto, Japanese Consul, Gensan.	S. Muto	
" 30	A concession was granted to Colbran and Hostwick, American, for a tramway from Songdo to the River.	Songdo R. R.	
Oct. 10	The Settlement Plans, for Masampo, Kinsan and Sunchin were signed.	Settlement Plans	
" 14	J. Shinohu, Japanese Acting Consul, Seoul till Dec. 6, 1899.	J. Shinohu	
" 21	Clarence R. Greathouse, American, Legal Adviser to the Korean Government, died at his post.	C. R. Greathouse Died	
" 23	T. Nosse, Japanese Consul, Pusan.	T. Nosse	

1899			
Nov. 4	T. Nakamura, Japanese Acting Consul, Masampo, until T. Nakamura Dec. 29, 1899.		
" 15	Wm. F. Sands, having resigned the post of Secretary of the U. S. Legation, was appointed Adviser to the Household Department, Seoul.	W. F. Sands	
" 16	The Foreign Representatives announced to the Korean Government that they would regard the City of Pengyang open in the same sense as Seoul.	Pengyang	
" 30	V. Collin de Plancy left on a vacation. G. Lefevre in charge of the French Legation.	de Plancy-Lefevre	
Dec. 7	E. Yamaza, Japanese Consul, Seoul, till July 21, 1900.	E. Yamaza	
" 14	Ratifications were exchanged for the Chinese-Korean Treaty	Chinese Treaty	
" 29	J. Sakata, Japanese Acting Consul, Masampo. He was promoted to be full Consul, April 11, 1900.	J. Sakata	
-- --	A substantial stone building was completed for the First Bank of Japan, Chemulpo.	Bank	
-- --	A foreign-style brick building was completed during the year, for use as a library, on the palace enclosure just west of the U. S. Legation.	Library	
-- --	A large brick building was completed at Chemulpo for use as a cigarette factory.	Cigarette Factory	
-- --	Fireproof go-downs were erected by Collbran & Bostwick near the West Gate station of the S. & C. R. R.	Go-downs	
1900			
Jan. 2	The first foreign mail left Korea by the new Korean Post Office. The first U. S. sealed diplomatic pouch left Jan. 19.	Foreign Mail	
" 15	M. Pavlow returned from vacation.	A. Pavlow	
" "	Mr. Hayashi, returned from a two months leave.	G. Hayashi	
" "	An Kyung Soo returned to Seoul for trial.	An Kyung Soo	
Feb. 14	A concession was granted to a Japanese Company to catch whales in Korean waters along the shores where Japanese fishing boats are allowed to operate.	Whaling Concession	
March	S. Sokoff, Russian Vice Consul, Masampo.	S. Sokoff	
" 26	S. Kokubu; Japanese Legation Interpreter for many years, promoted to be Third Secretary of Legation.	S. Kokubu	
" 27	Admiral Hiltbrandt, Russian, with his staff and a band of musicians visited Seoul.	Ad. Hiltbrandt	
" "	Pritchard-Morgan mining location made in the Eunsan District, of South Pengyang Province.	British Mine	
" 29	E. V. Morgan arrived as Secretary of U. S. Legation.	E. V. Morgan	
" 30	Mr Pritchard-Morgan made Honorary Korean Consul General at London.	P. Morgan	
April --	Miss Antoinette Sontag returned to the service of the Korean Household Department, from leave.	Miss Sontag	
" 1	H. Weipert, Secretary-Interpreter of the German Legation, Tokio, relieved F. Reissdorf as Acting German Consul, Seoul. He was promoted to be full Consul, Sept. 29, 1900.	H. Weipert	
" 20	An allotment of a special Russian Settlement was made at Masampo.	Masampo	
May 16	Kwan Yung Chin returned to Seoul for trial.	Kwan Yung Chin	

1900			
May 17	J. H. Gribbius, British Chargé d'affaires ad interim, relieved J. N. Jordan who left on vacation.	J. H. Gribbius	
" 27	An Kynn Soo and Kwan Yung Chin were sentenced to An and Kwan de th, and were hung the same night.		
" 28	Laurent Crémazy, French, was engaged as Legal Adviser to the Korean Government.	L. Crémazy	
June 16	The Korca Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, was organized in Seoul.	K. B. R. A. S.	
" 25	The Foreign Representatives were called to an Audience at the Palace to consider the relation of Korea to the Chinese troubles.	Boxers	
July	The Emperor of Korea sent as a gift, a cargo of provisions and tobacco, by one of his steamers, to the Allied Troops at Tientsin.	Allied Forces	
" 14	The "Boxer" disturbance in China was reported to have spread to the northern border of Korea.	Boxers	
" 22	K. Minashi, Japanese Consul, Seoul.	K. Minashi	
Aug. 10	Collbran & Postwick, American, were given a contract for the erection of a bank and office building near Chongno. Work was begun at once.	Bank	
" "	Outbreak at Kilchu and Sunchin. Soon'quelled.	Riot.	
" 14	T. D. Bland, English, was murdered at Candlestick mine, American concession. Trial began at Seoul Jan. 3, 1901.	T. D. Bland	
" 16	Some Russian refugees reached Korea from the Manchuria. Some Danish priests preceded them.	Refugees	
" 23	Chyo Pyung Sik, E. E. & M. P. to Japan on a short, special mission. He was bearer of Korean Decorations to the Emperor and Crown Prince of Japan.	Chyo P. Sik	
" "	Chicksan mining concession was granted to a Japanese firm.	Japanese Mines	
Summer	A brick building was completed on the north side of Seoul, for the "Middle School."	Middle School	
"	A new mint near Ryongsan was completed and put into operation.	New Mint	
"	A brick rice mill building near Ryongsan was completed, but not operated.	Rice Mill	
"	Min Yong Chan was sent as Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in the spring. He was preceded by Mr. Saltarel of the French Legation.	Min Yong Chan M. Saltarel	
Sept. 10	The Emperor of Korea conferred decorations upon the sovereigns of the treaty powers.	Decorations	
Oct. 3	Additional Fisheries Convention agreed to between Korea and Japan.	Fisheries	
" 2	Commander M. Fukui, Japanese Naval Attaché.	M. Fukui	
" 11	T. Kawakami, Japanese Acting Consul, Sunchin.	T. Kawakami	
" "	Two Americans were attacked by robbers, near Taikoo.	Robbers	
" 13	Tablet Hall, Chong Dong Palace, burned.	Palace Fire	
" 14	Messrs. P. Schmidt and J. Korotcrokoff, visited Seoul in the interests of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society.	Russian Geographers	

1900			
Nov. —	Church of England Church, Kangwha, opened.	Kangwha Church	
" 12	Baron Shibusawa, of Japan, visited Seoul for the formal opening of the S. & C. R. R.	B. Shibusawa	
" 20	Incident of Secret Circular ordering an uprising against foreigners for Dec. 6.	Insurrection	
" 29	H. R. H. Prince Jaime de Bourbon visited Seoul.	Prince Bour- bon	
Dec. —	A mining concession was granted to a French firm.	French Mines	
" 3	H. Kirino, Japanese Acting Consul, Chemulpo.	H. Kirino	
" "	Catholic Church building, Ryongsan, dedicated.	Ryongsan Church	
" 8	Permission was granted to a Japanese Company to reclaim a portion of the foreshore at Fusan.	Fusan Fore- shore	
" 17	Queen Victoria appointed the Emperor of Korea Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. (Newspaper Date).	Decoration	
" 29	G. R. Frampton, English, arrived as headmaster in the English Hwangunge school.	G. R. Frampton	
" "	K. Sidehara, arrived to teach in the Government Middle School.	K. Sidehara	
" —	The Japanese (foreign built) Consular building was erected at Mokpo.	Mokpo Cons.	
" —	A brick building was completed and occupied (during the summer) by the First Bank of Japan, Seoul.	Bank	
" —	M. Trémoulet French, was engaged to organize a School of mines. He left for France Jan. 1901.	Trémoulet Mine School	
" —	Ware houses were begun on an island above Chemulpo for storing dynamite for the use of the mines.		
1901			
Feb. 7	G. Hayashi, Japanese Minister, returned from a two months vacation in Japan.	G. Hayashi	
" —	An arrangement was entered into for the engagement of a German physician for the Korean Court.	German Doctor	
" 19	A German, Franz Eckert, arrived to organize and instruct a Korean band of musicians. Mr. Eckert had performed a similar service for the Japanese Government.	Music Teacher	
" —	Captain G. Payeur, of the French Artillery service and Leopold Louis, a French non-commissioned officer, arrived to take charge of the Korean arsenal.	Arsenal	
March 8	The mint at Ryongsan was burned.	Mint	
" 11	V. Collin de Plancy, French Chargé d'Affaires, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, returned to his post in Seoul after a year's vacation.	V. C. de Plancy	
" 14	William H. Stevens, was appointed Honorary Korean Consul General at New York.	W. H. Stevens	
" 18	Kim Yung Chun was sentenced and hung.	Kim Yung Chun	
" 20	Chyo Min Hui was appointed Korean E. E. & M. P. to the United States; Kim Man Su <i>do</i> to France; Min Yung Don <i>do</i> to England and Italy, and Min Chul Hui <i>do</i> to Germany.	Korean Legations	
" 21	Incident of the attempted dismissal of Mr. Brown.	J. Mc L. Brown	
" 23	The treaty between Korea and Belgium was signed in Seoul, Leon Vineart acting as Belgian Plenipotentiary.	Belgian Treaty	

1901
 March 24 British Cruiser "Bonaventure" arrived Chemulpo.
 " 29 Russian Squadron "Rossia" and one other ship, arrived Chemulpo.
 " " E. V. Morgan, transferred from Secretary of Legation at Seoul to Second Secretary of the U. S. Embassy at St. Petersburg, left Seoul for his new post.
 " 31 Admiral Skrydloff (Russian), visited Seoul.

Errata.

May 1892 James R. Morse visited Seoul in the interest of mines and railroads. He had been in Seoul before in 1886. J. R. Morse

Oct. 1896 Holme Ringer & Co. started a branch at Chemulpo and an agency of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Co. Holme Ringer

1900 In lieu of a system of decorative orders the King of Korea conferred honorary relative rank with the corresponding gold or jade insignia upon the following foreigners, from 1885 on:—H. N. Allen (twice 1885 and 1887), Everett Frazer, E. Meyer, Wm. McE. Dye, F. J. H. Neinstead, J. McLeavy Brown, D. A. Bunker, T. E. Halifax, and others. Decorations

A system of orders was prepared, and announced in 1900, the highest class being conferred upon the sovereigns of the treaty powers.

The following decorations have been conferred on the Emperor of Korea and Korean officials:—

Apr. 1897 The Emperor, The Grand Insignia of the Chrysanthemum of Japan.

1898 A Russian decoration was conferred upon Min Yong Whan.

Dec. 1900 The Emperor, Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, of Great Britain.

Apr. 1899 Ye Ynn Yong, Second Class of the Sacred Treasure, of Japan.

May 1900 Ye Ha Yong, First Class of the Rising Sun, of Japan.

Feb. 1901 The Crown Prince, The Grand Insignia of the Chrysanthemum, of Japan.

Feb. 1901 Ye Chai Soon, First Class of the Rising Sun, of Japan.

Japanese Diplomatic—Continued.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

June 9, 1879	M. Kondo.
Jan. 12, 1883	H. Shimaamura.
Nov. 30, 1882	
Jan. 9, 1885	
Nov. 14, 1888	F. Sogimura.
Oct. 25, 1895	
May 1894	K. Matsui.
Dec. 1894	(He had served as Second Secretary some years.)
July 6, 1894	E. Hioki,
Oct. 18, 1899	(Second Secretary for a time.)
May 1, 1896	M. Kato.
Feb. 24, 1897	
Aug. 3, 1896	S. Akidzuki,
Oct. 13, 1899	Also Consul at Seoul.
May 26, 1899	K. Yamazaki.
Feb. 1901	Also Consul for a part of the time.
Feb. 26, 1900	S. Kokubu, Third Secretary, Acting First.
Present	(For many years Interpreter.)

MILITARY ATTACHES.

May 1882	Captain S. Isobayashi.
Dec. 1884	
1885	Captain M. Umidzu.
Nov. 15, 1886	
Nov. 5, 1886	Captain J. Mitra.
June 20, 1888	
June 19, 1888	Captain H. Shibusawa.
June 5, 1891	
Aug. 23, 1891	Captain F. Watanabe.
Oct. 1894	
Oct. 1894	Lieut. Col. Kusunose.
Oct. 20, 1895	
Oct. 1895	Major F. Watanabe.
Aug. 9, 1896	
May 1896	Captain S. Nodzu.
Present	(Promoted to be Major, Oct. 28, 1899).
Sept. 10, 1896	Lieut. Col. K. Usagawa.
Oct. 1898	

NAVAL ATTACHES.

Dec. 27, 1887	Commander R. Inouye.
Apr. 14, 1891	
McL. 30, 1891	Lieut. H. Taketomi.
McL. 1893	
McL. 1893	Commander T. Mino.
Feb. 13, 1898	
Feb. 14, 1898	Captain N. Otsuka.
Oct. 19, 1900	
Oct. 9, 1900	Captain M. Fukui.
Present	

Japanese Consular List.

SEOUL.

Oct. 30, 1884	H. Shimamura,	July 8, 1896	M. Kato,
May 4, 1885	Vice Consul.	Feb. 24, 1897	Consul.
June 23, 1885	A. Yugi,	Feb. 25, 1897	S. Akidzuki,
May 30, 1887	Acting Consul.	Oct. 13, 1899	Consul.
Aug. 8, 1887	N. Hashiguchi,	Oct. 14, 1899	J. Shinobu,
Jan. 17, 1891	Consul.	Dec. 6, 1899	Acting Consul.
Nov. 14, 1891	F. Sugimura,	Dec. 7, 1899	E. Yamaza,
1893	Consul.,	July 21, 1900	Consul.,
Dec. 17, 1893	S. Uchida,	July 22, 1900	K. Mimashi,
July 7, 1896	Consul.	Present	Consul.

CHEJU-LPUL.

Feb. 1883	F. Sugimura,	May 25, 1895	E. Yamaza,
June 29, 1883	Vice Consul.	Aug. 2, 1895	Acting Consul.
June 29, 1883	F. Kobayashi,	Oct. 8, 1895	N. Hashiguchi,
June 5, 1885	Consul.	Dec. 27, 1895	Consul.
Sept. 11, 1886	J. Suzuki,	Dec. 28, 1895	M. Hagiwara,
Dec. 27, 1888	Consul,	Oct. 7, 1896	Acting Consul.
Dec. 28, 1888	G. Hayashi,	Oct. 8, 1896	K. Ishii,
May 5, 1892	Vice Consul.	Nov. 14, 1896	Consul.
May 6, 1892	T. Nossz,	Nov. 14, 1896	K. Shidohara,
Sept. 30, 1894	Vice Consul.	May. 11, 1899	Acting Consul.
Oct. 1, 1895	H. Kitaki,	May. 11, 1899	H. Ijiniu,
Jan. 19, 1895	Acting Consul.	Feb. 1901	Consul.
Jan. 20, 1895	S. Chinda,		
May 25, 1895	Consul.		

PUSAN.

April 23, 1880	M. Kondo,	Nov. 7, 1894	E. Yamaza,
Feb. 19, 1882	Consul.	Nov. 12, 1894	Acting Consul.
July 1, 1882	S. Fukuta,	Nov. 12, 1894	M. Kato,
Aug. 1882	Consul,	April 27, 1896	Consul.
Aug. 1882	K. Mayeda,	April 29, 1896	J. Sakata,
Feb. 24, 1886	Consul Gen. rul.	May 8, 1896	Acting Consul.
Feb. 25, 1886	H. Miyamoto,	May 8, 1896	S. Akidzuki,
Nov. 4, 1886	Acting Consul.	July 24, 1896	Consul.
Nov. 4, 1886	Y. Murota,	July 24, 1896	J. Sakata,
Nov. 1889	Consul.	Nov. 2, 1896	Acting Consul.
Nov. 1889	H. Miyamoto,	Nov. 2, 1896	H. Ijiniu,
April 1890	Acting Consul.	May 4, 1899	Consul.
April 1890	K. Tatsuta,	May 5, 1899	T. Nakamura,
April 2, 1891	Consul.	Oct. 22, 1899	Acting Consul.
May 1, 1891	T. Nakagawa,	Oct. 23, 1899	T. Nossz,
July 12, 1892	Vice Consul.	Present	Consul
July 13, 1892	V. Murota,		
Nov. 6, 1894	Consul General.		

Japanese Consular List—Continued.

GURSAN.

April	1880	K. Mayeda,	1892	H. Miyamoto,
Aug.	1882	Consul General,	1893	Acting Consul.
Sept.	1882	S. Soyeda,	1893	S. Uyeno,
	1884	Consul,	Feb. 27, 1896	Consul.
	1884	V. Oku,	Feb. 27, 1896	V. Futaguchi,
Aug. 21,	1886	Acting Consul.	Nov. 21, 1898	Consul.
Aug. 21,	1886	O. Watanabe,	Nov. 21, 1898	M. Ogawa,
July 1,	1889	Vice Consul,	Sept. 19, 1899	Consul.
July	1889	S. Hisamidzu,	Sept. 19, 1899	S. Muto,
	1892	Acting Consul.	Present	Consul.

CHENAMPO.

Oct. 30, 1897	K. Ishii,	May 16, 1899	K. Kirino,	
Nov.	1898	Consul,	Dec. 3, 1900	Acting Consul.
Nov.	1898	V. Ogi,	Dec. 7, 1900	Tsuchiya,
May 16, 1899	Acting Consul.	Present	Acting Consul.	

MOKPO.

Oct. 25, 1897	S. Hisamidzu,	July 18, 1899	S. Morikawa,
June 30, 1899	Consul,	Present	Consul.
June 30, 1899	J. Sakata,		
July 18, 1899	Acting Consul.		

MASAMPO.

May 22, 1899	T. Kawakami,	Dec. 29, 1899	J. Sakata,
Nov. 4, 1899	Acting Consul,	Present	Acting Consul.
Nov. 4, 1899	T. Nakamura,	Apl. 11, 1900	Promoted to Consul.
Dec. 29, 1899	Acting Consul.		

KI'NSAN.

PENGYANG.

May 26, 1899	K. Asayama,	Aug. 12, 1899	V. Shinjo,
Present	Acting Consul,	Present	Acting Consul.

S'INCHIN.

July 22, 1899	S. Kubo,	Oct. 11, 1900	T. Kawakami,
Oct. 11, 1900	Acting Consul,	Present	Acting Consul.

*Note.—The visit of Count (now Marquis) Ito, to Seoul, August 26, 1899, was unintentionally omitted and is now mentioned as an event.

T. Kato, present Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, also visited Seoul, Oct. 9, 1900.

United States, Consular and Diplomatic List.

May 20, 1883	Lucius H. Foote, (Assumed duties)
Jan. 10, 1885	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Jan. 10, 1885	Geo. C. Foulk.
June 12, 1886	Charge d'Affaires, ad interim.
June 12, 1886	Wm. H. Parker,
Sept. 1, 1886	Minister Resident and Consul General.
Sept. 1, 1886	Geo. C. Foulk,
Dec. 11, 1886	Charge d'Affaires, ad int.
Dec. 11, 1886	Wm. W. Rockhill,
April 1, 1887	Charge d'Affaires, ad int.
April 1, 1887	Hugh A. Dinsmore,
May 26, 1890	Minister Resident and Consul General.
	Nov. 21, 1887. On leave.
	Dec. 28, 1887. Chas. C. Long Charge d'Affaires ad int.
	Dec. 11, 1888. Ditto till
	Feb. 10, 1889.
May 26, 1890	Augustine Heard,
June 27, 1893	M. R. & C. G.
	Oct. 22, 1891. On leave.
	Nov. 22, 1891. Horace N. Allen Charge d'Affaires ad int.
June 28, 1892	Ditto till
Sept. 4, 1892.	
June 27, 1893	Joseph R. Herod,
Aug. 31, 1893	Charge d'Affaires, ad int.
Aug. 31, 1893	Horace N. Allen,
April 30, 1894	Charge d'Affaires, ad interim.
April 30, 1894	John M. B. Sill,
Sept. 13, 1897	M. R. & C. G.
	Sept. 13, 1895. On leave.
	Oct. 24, 1895. Horace N. Allen Charge d'Affaires ad int.
	Sept. 18, 1896. Ditto till
	Nov. 18, 1896.
July 17, 1897	Horace N. Allen,
Present	M. R. & C. G.
	April 10, 1899. On leave.
	Oct. 8, 1899. Wm. F. Sands Charge d'Affaires ad int.

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NAVAL ATTACHE.

June 5, 1884	Lient. Geo. C. Foulk,
Dec. 11, 1886	Naval Attaché.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

Nov. 2, 1887	Charles C. Long,
Aug. 4, 1889	Secretary of Legation.
July 9, 1890	Horace N. Allen,
Sept. 13, 1897	Promoted to be M. R. & C. G.
	Sept. 25, 1890. Also, Deputy Consul General.
	Feb. 17, 1896. Also, Vice and Deputy Consul General.

United States List.—Continued.

Jan. 10, 1898 Wm. F. Sands, (Assumed duties)
 Nov. 15, 1899 Secretary of Legation.
 May 2, 1891. Also, Vice and Deputy Consul General.
 March 29, 1900 Edwin V. Morgan, (Assumed duties)
 April 1, 1901 Secretary of Legation.
 March 17, 1900. Also, Vice and Deputy Consul General.

German Consular List.

SEOUL.

Nov. 18, 1884 Captain Zembach,
 Aug. 11, 1885 Consul General.
 Aug. 11, 1885 H. Budler,
 May 17, 1886 Acting Consul General.
 May 17, 1886 T. Kempermann,
 May 22, 1887 Consul General.
 May 22, 1887 F. Krien.
 Dec. 5, 1898 Acting. Appointed Consul, April 27, 1886.
 June 10, 1890. On leave,
 F. Reinsdorf in charge.
 Dec. 5, 1898 F. Reinsdorf,
 April 1, 1900 Acting Consul.
 April 1, 1900 H. Weipert,
 Present Acting Consul. (Appointed full Consul Sept. 29, 1900).

ASSISTANTS.

1884 H. Budler,
 May 17, 1886 Vice Consul.
 Oct. 5, 1887 F. Reinsdorf,
 April 1, 1900 Student Interpreter. Vice Consul, Feb. 5, 1892.
 May 1, 1885 M. J. Domke,
 Nov. 16, 1894 Consular Clerk.
 Dec. 16, 1894 F. A. Kalitzky,
 Feb. 10, 1897 Consular Clerk.
 March 5, 1897 R. Brinckmeier,
 Present Consular Clerk.

British Diplomatic List.

Feb. 27, 1884 Sir Harry Parkes, G. C. M. G., K. C. B.
 March 22, 1885 Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary.
 Nov. 24, 1885 Sir John Walsham, K. C. M. G.
 April 1, 1892 E. E. & M. P.
 April 1, 1892 Rt. Hon. Sir Nicholas R. O'Conor, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.
 Oct. 24, 1893 E. E. & M. P.
 Jan. 1, 1896 Sir Claude Macdonald, G. C. M. G., K. C. B.
 Feb. 22, 1898 E. E. & M. P.
 Feb. 22, 1898 J. N. Jordan, C. M. G.
 Present Chargé d'Affaires.
 May 17, 1900 J. H. Gubbins, C. M. G.
 Present Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. (Mr. Jordan absent).

British Consular List.

SOMALI.

March 17, 1884	W. G. Aston,
Oct. 22, 1885	Provisional Consul General.
Jan. 14, 1885	W. R. Carles,
May 31, 1885	Acting Consul General.
Oct. 23, 1885	E. C. Barber,
Nov. 24, 1886	Acting Consul General.
Nov. 25, 1886	E. H. Parker,
Jan. 17, 1887	Acting Consul General.
Jan. 18, 1887	T. Watters,
June 11, 1888	Acting Consul General.
June 12, 1888	C. M. Ford,
May 5, 1889	Acting Consul General.
May 6, 1889	W. C. Hillier, (Now Sir Walter Hillier)
Oct. 27, 1890	Acting Consul General.
	Promoted to be full Consul General, Oct. 1, 1891.
	July 21, 1893. W. H. Wilkinson (Mr. Hillier absent)
	Jan. 31, 1894. Acting Consul General.
	Feb. 1894. E. C. T. Gardner (Mr. Hillier absent).
	Sept. 30, 1894. Acting Consul, General.
Oct. 2, 1896	J. N. Jordan, C. M. G.
Present	Consul General. Promoted to be Chargé d'Affaires also, Feb. 22 1898.
	May 17, 1900. J. H. Gribbins, C. M. G. (Mr. Jordan absent)
	Present. Acting Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General.
1884	James Scott,
Oct. 22, 1886	Assistant.
Oct. 9, 1885	E. L. B. Allen,
May 11, 1885	Assistant.
Sept. 18, 1887	C. W. Campbell,
Feb. 25, 1891	Assistant.
April 18, 1891	W. P. Ker,
Sept. 10, 1892	Assistant.
Dec. 3, 1892	H. H. Fox,
Sept. 4, 1894	Assistant.
Sept. 8, 1894	H. F. King,
Feb. 15, 1895	Assistant.
Feb. 15, 1895	R. Willis,
Dec. 31, 1897	Assistant.
Jan. 1, 1899	H. A. Ottewill,
Present	Assistant.

British Consular List—Continued.

CHEMULPO.

March 17, 1884	W. R. Carles,
June 6, 1885	Provisional Vice Consul.
June 7, 1885	E. H. Parker,
Nov. 24, 1886	Vice Consul.
Nov. 25, 1886	James Scott,
March 31, 1887	Acting Vice Consul.
April 1, 1887	H. E. Fulford,
May 30, 1887	Acting Vice Consul.
May 30, 1887	James Scott,
April 6, 1888	Acting Vice Consul.
April 7, 1888	C. W. Campbell,
May 3, 1888	Acting Vice Consul.
May 4, 1888	James Scott,
June 23, 1888	Acting Vice Consul.
June 26, 1888	C. W. Campbell,
Nov. 19, 1888	Acting Vice Consul.
Nov. 30, 1888	H. E. Fulford,
May 12, 1889	Vice Consul.
May 13, 1889	James Scott,
Sept. 11, 1891	Vice Consul.
Sept. 12, 1891	H. H. Fraser,
March 10, 1892	Vice Consul.
March 10, 1892	James Scott,
Sept. 26, 1892	Acting Vice Consul.
Sept. 27, 1892	W. O. Johnson,
July 24, 1893	Vice Consul.
July 25, 1893	H. H. Fox,
Feb. 5, 1894	Acting Vice Consul.
Feb. 6, 1894	W. H. Wilkinson,
June 9, 1897	Vice Consul.
June 10, 1897	H. Willis,
Sept. 8, 1897	Acting Vice Consul.
Sept. 9, 1897	H. B. Joly,
June 22, 1898	Vice Consul.
June 25, 1898	H. A. Ottewill,
Nov. 4, 1898	Acting Vice Consul.
Nov. 5, 1898	A. J. Sundius,
July 31, 1899	Vice Consul.
Aug. 4, 1899	H. Goffe,
Present	Vice Consul.

Russian Consular and Diplomatic List.

Oct. 14, 1885	C. Waeber, Conseiller d'Etat.
Aug. 23, 1881	Charge d'Affaires and Consul General.
Aug. 23, 1891	P. Dmitrevsky, Conseiller de college.
Nov. 29, 1893	Charge d'Affaires, ad interim and Consul General.
Nov. 29, 1893	P. Kehrberg, Secretaire de college.
Feb. 3, 1894	Charge d'Affaires, ad interim and Consul General.
Feb. 3, 1894	C. Waeber, Conseiller d'Etat actuel.
June 2, 1894	Charge d'Affaires and Consul General.
June 2, 1893	P. Kehrberg, Secretaire de college.
July 14, 1894	Charge d'Affaires, ad interim and Consul General.
July 14, 1894	C. Waeber, Conseiller d'Etat actuel.
Jan. 12, 1896	Charge d'Affaires and Consul General.
Jan. 12, 1896	A. N. Speyer, Conseiller d'Etat.
Feb. 28, 1896	Charge d'Affaires and Consul General.
Feb. 28, 1896	C. Waeber, Conseiller d'Etat actuel.
Aug. 24, 1897	Charge d'Affaires and Consul General.
Aug. 24, 1897	A. N. Speyer, Conseiller d'Etat.
Mch. 28, 1898	Charge d'Affaires and Consul General.
Mch. 28, 1898	N. Matunine, Conseiller d'Etat actuel.
Dec. 31, 1898	Charge d'Affaires and Consul General.
Dec. 13, 1898	A. Pavlow, Conseiller d'Etat.
April 18, 1899	Charge d'Affaires and Consul General.
April 18, 1899	P. Dmitrevsky, Conseiller d'Etat.
Aug. 29, 1899	Charge d'Affaires, ad interim and Consul General.
Aug. 29, 1899	E. Stein, Assesseur de college.
Jan. 29, 1900	Charge d'Affaires, ad interim and Consul General.
Jan. 29, 1900	A. Pavlow, Conseiller d'Etat.
Present	Charge d'Affaires and Consul General.

SECRETARIES.

1885	N. Schonisky.
March 1888	Secretary-Interpreter.
March 1888	A. Grouchetsky.
March 1892	Acting Secretary and Interpreter.
March 1892	P. Kehrberg.
June 23, 1895	Secretary and Interpreter.
Mch. 23, 1895	N. Rospopoff.
June 22, 1895	Acting Secretary and Interpreter.
June 22, 1895	E. Stein.
Mch. 13, 1896	Acting Secretary and Interpreter.
Mch. 13, 1896	P. Kehrberg.
Sept. 1899	Secretary and Interpreter.
Sept. 1899	E. Stein.
Present	Secretary of Legation.
Sept. 1899	P. Kehrberg.
Present	Interpreter.

Russian Consular List.—Continued.

Sept. 2, 1897	A. Maximow,
Present	Student Interpreter.
1896	Col. N. Strelbitsky,
Present	Military Agent.

CONSULS.

July 20, 1895	N. Rospopoff.
April 17, 1896	Vice Consul, Seoul.
April 17, 1896	Z. Polianosky,
Sept. 19, 1897	Acting Vice Consul, Seoul.
Sept. 19, 1897	N. Rospopoff,
April 8, 1898	Vice Consul, Seoul.
March 1900	S. Sokoff,
Present	Vice Consul, Masanipo.

French Consular and Diplomatic List.

June 6, 1888	V. Collin de Plauey.
June 15, 1891	Commissaire and Consul General.
June 15, 1891	E. Rocher,
March 6, 1892	Acting Commissaire and Consul General.
March 6, 1892	Guerin,
April 9, 1892	Acting Commissaire and Consul General.
April 9, 1892	H. Frandin,
March 1, 1894	Commissaire and Consul General.
March 1, 1894	G. Lefevre,
April 27, 1894	Acting Commissaire and Consul General.
April 27, 1896	V. Collin de Plauey,
Nov. 30, 1899	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General.
Nov. 30, 1899	G. Lefevre.
Mch. 12, 1901	Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.
Mch. 12, 1901	V. Collin de Plauey,
Present	Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General, with the rank of Plenipotentiary

SECRETARIES.

June 6, 1888	Guerin.
May 6, 1890	Secretary
May 23, 1890	Maurice Courtaut,
Feb. 11, 1892	Acting Secretary.
Feb. 10, 1892	Guerin,
May 28, 1892	Secretary.
June 14, 1892	Sainson,
May 25, 1893	Secretary.
May 25, 1893	G. Lefevre,
Present	Secretary.

Present Chinese List.

Oct.	20,	1898	Hsu Sou Peng	Appointed, E. E. & M. P.
"	"	"	Hsu Tai Shin	" First Secretary.
"	"	"	Chon Jun Chang	" Second Secretary.
"	"	"	Woo Chi Tsao	" English Secretary.
"	"	"	Huang Tsu Yi	" Attaché.
"	"	"	Jin Ko Ching	" "
"	"	"	Woo Yun Ching	" Chancellor.
"	"	"	Chang Chia Chin	" Student Interpreter.
July	3,	1899	Yao Shih Huang	" Student Interpreter.
Jan.	26,	1900	Ku Win Hsi	" Physician.
Jan.	1,	1901	Hsu Chih Ting	" Chancellor.
July	3,	1899	Woo Quong Pi	" Consul General, Seoul.
Jan.	26,	1899	Tong Yin Thung	" Attaché-Consular, ..
Dec.	3,	1899	Chang Ching Hsun	" " " "
Oct.	24,	1900	C. F. Moore	" " " "
Oct.	20,	1898	Woo Kan	" " " Chemulpo.
Jan.	26,	1899	C. T. Tong	" Consul "
Jan.	26,	1900	Fu Liang Pi	" Consul Fusan.
"	"	"	Liang Chao	" Consular Attaché ..
Dec.	15,	1900	Li Chu Shih	" " " "
Oct.	20,	1898	Li Chung	" Consular Attaché, Chenampo.
Dec.	2,	1900	Lu Ching Shou	" Vice Consul, pro tem. ..
Jan.	26,	1899	Tang Chao Hsien	" Vice Consul ..

Took official charge of their duties on the Ratification of the Chinese Treaty, Dec. 14, 1899.

Fragmentary list of Chinese Officials prior to the war of 1894-Records lost.

Oct.	23,	1883	Chen Shu Tang.
Oct.	3,	1885	Commissioner of Commerce.
Sept.	1,	1884	Appointed Commissioner for Commercial and Diplomatic Affairs.
Oct.	3,	1885	Yuan Shi Kwei,
July	1894		Resident Commissioner.
Oct.	1885		S. V. Tong.
July	1894		Secretary and Consul (Seoul.)
Feb.	11,	1884	Li Nai Yung. Replaced by Huang Tzu Pin.
July	1894		Deputy Commissioner (Consul) Chemulpo.
	1885		Chen Wei Kuan. Replaced by Chan Fu Cho.
July	1894		Consul, Fusan.
	1885		Lin Chai Chung. Replaced by Von Wen Chon. 1894
July	1894		Consul, Gensan.

There were probably other changes at the Consulates, which establishments were all closed with the war in 1894.

PART V.

List of the the Chiefs of the Foreign Office.

Choh Riung Hn.	President	5th day, 12th Moon, (1882)
Min Yung Mok	President	May 14, 1883
Kim Piung Se	President	April 12, 1884
Kim Hong Chip	Acting President	July 16, 1884
" "	President	Nov. 5, 1884
Choh Pinng Ho	President	Dec. 12, 1884
Kim Van Sik	President	Jan. 23, 1885
Soh Sang Woo	Acting President	June 2, 1885
Kim Yim Sik	President (resumed)	June 14, 1885
Soh Sang Woo	Acting President	May 12, 1886
Kiu Yun Sik	President (resumed)	Sept. 1, 1886
Soh Sang Woo	President	July 22, 1887
Pak Choo Yang	Acting President	Sept. 10, 1887
Choh Pinng Sik	President	Sept. 22, 1887
Ye Ching Chil	Acting President	Sept. 6, 1888
Choh Pinng Chik	Acting President	Oct. 17, 1888
Min Chong Muk	President	Aug. 1, 1889
Ye Young Chik	Acting President	Oct. 28, 1892
Choh Pinng Chik	President	Nov. 13, 1892
Nam Chung Chul	President	May 14, 1893
Kim Hak Chin	Acting President	Dec. 3, 1893
Choh Pinng Chik	President	Jan. 2, 1894
Kim Hak Chin	Acting President	April 23, 1894
Choh Pinng Chik	President	May 29, 1894
Kim Ka Chin	Acting President	July 29, 1894
Kim Yim Sik	President	Aug. 4, 1894
" "	*Minister for F. A.	Aug. 23, 1894
Ve Wan Yong	Minister	Feb. 12, 1896
Koh Yung Hui	Acting Minister	Sept. 25, 1896
Ve Wan Yong	Minister (resumed)	Oct. 13, 1896
Min Chong Muk	Acting Minister	July 2, 1897
Choh Plung Sik	Minister	Nov. 3, 1897
Min Chong Muk	Acting Minister	Feb. 18, 1898
Choh Pinng Chik	Acting Minister	March 29, 1898
Vu Kni Hwan	Acting Minister	May 30, 1898
Ye Toh Chat	Acting Minister	Aug. 8, 1898
Pak Chei Soon	Acting Minister	Aug. 25, 1898
Choh Pinng Chik	Minister	Sept. 24, 1898
Pak Chei Soon	Ministet	Oct. 10, 1898
Min Sang Ho	Acting Minister	Nov. 28, 1898
Pak Chei Soon	Minister	Dec. 7, 1898
Ye Toh Chin	Acting Minister	March 24, 1899
Pak Chei Soon	Minister	April 10, 1899
Min Chong Muk	Acting Minister	Jan. 1900
Pak Chei Soon	Minister	April 10, 1900

*Foreign Office was made Department of Foreign Affairs on August 22, 1894.

PART VI.

Chief Officers of the Korean Customs.

PORTS.	NAMES.	TITLE.	DATE ASSUMING CHARGE.
SEOUL	P. G. von Moellendorff	Inspector-General	1883 (?)
	A. B. Stripling	Acting do	Sept. 5, 1885
	H. F. Merrill	Chief Commissioner	Oct. 30, 1885
	J. F. Schoenike	Acting do	Nov. 11, 1886
	F. A. Morgan	do do	Nov. 11, 1892
CHINAMPO	J. McLeavy Brown, C. M. G.	Chief Commissioner	Oct. 4, 1893
	E. Penguet	Officer in Charge	Sept. 5, 1897
	B. Ohkubo	" "	Dec. 30, 1899
JENCHUAN	L. A. Hopkins	Assistant in Charge	April 1, 1900
	A. B. Stripling	Commissioner	June 16, 1883
	J. Haus	do twice	In 1883-4
	J. F. Schoenike	Acting do	June 4, 1886
	J. C. Johnson	" "	Nov. 7, 1892
	F. A. Morgan	Commissioner	June 1, 1892
	W. McC. Osborne	Acting do	Nov. 4, 1892
KINNSAN	J. L. Chalmers	" "	June 25, 1898
	Shi Ko Nagabanyashi	Ass't in Charge (temporarily)	April 25, 1899
MOKPO	W. Armour	Officer in Charge	Sept. 17, 1897
	C. A. Maasberg	Acting Ass't in "	April 16, 1900
SEASAMPO	A. Seagliotti	Ass't in Charge	May 1, 1899
	C. A. Maasberg	Officer in Charge	Nov. 13, 1899
	G. H. Arnous	Act. Ass't in Charge	April 1, 1900
PUSAN	W. N. Lovatt	Commissioner	July 3, 1883
	T. Piry	Act. "	June 1, 1886
	J. Hunt	" "	July 27, 1888
	A. Seagliotti	Ass't in Charge	Feb. 19, 1898
YUNSAN (GENSAN)	E. Laporte	Acting Commissioner	July 19, 1898
	T. W. Wright	Commissioner	June 17, 1883
	E. F. Creagh	Act. "	May 24, 1886
	J. F. Oiesen	" "	Dec. 18, 1889
SONGCHUN	C. E. S. Wakefield	" "	Aug. 15, 1900
	L. Ahrendts	Ass't in Charge	May 1, 1899
	V. Fujisaki	Officer in "	June 6, 1899

PART VII.

Some Recent Books Published on or about Korea.

For an extensive list of books on Korea, see Griffis, "The Hermit Nation," and "Bibliographie Coréen" by Maurice Courant.

1880	Corea, Its History Manners and Customs.	
		John Ross.
1880	A Forbidden Land.	Ernest Oppert.
1882	Corea, The Hermit Nation. (3 Editions).	Wm. E. Griffis.
1884	Corea, Without and Within (Hamels Narrative).	Wm. E. Griffis.
1888	Life in Corea.	W. R. Carles.
1888	Chosen, The Land of the Morning Calm.	Percival Lowell.
1889	Korean Tales.	H. N. Allen.
1890	Dictionary of the Korean Language.	H. G. Underwood.
1890	Grammar of the Korean Language.	H. G. Underwood.
1891	Korean Treaties, 1876-1889.	Chinese Customs Dept.
1892	Korean Repository.	F. Ohlinger and Others.
1892	Korea from its Capital.	Rev. George W. Gilmore, A. M.
1894	Corean Manual.	James Scott.
1894	Problems of the Far East	G. Curzon.
1894	Korean Grammatical Forms.	James Scott.
1894	Korea and the Sacred White Mountains.	A. E. J. Cavendish and H. E. Gould-Adams.
1894	Corea, The Land of the Morning Calm.	Henry Savage Landor.
1895	The Far East.	Henry Norman.
1895	Bibliographie Coréen.	Maurice Courant.
1895	Korean Games.	Stuart Cullin.
1896-7-8	Korean Repository.	H. G. Appenzeller and Others.
1896	The China-Japan War.	Vladimir.
1896	Quaint Korea.	Louis Jordan Miln.
1897-7-8	Seoul Independent (Newspaper).	Philip Jaisohn and Others

1897 Every Day Life in Korea. D. L. Gifford.
 1897 The Korean Government. W. H. Wilkinson. (New Laws)
 1897 Korea and Her Neighbors. Isabella Bird Bishop.
 1897 Korean-English Dictionary.
 James S. Gale.
 1898 Fifty Helps for Beginners. Annie L. A. Baird.
 1898 Korean Sketches. James S. Gale.
 1898 The New Far East. O. Diros.
 1899 An American Girl's Trip to the Orient.
 Christine Colbran.

[PAMPHLETS.]

| 1884 Korea and Her Relations to China, Japan and the United States. Everett Frazar.
 1887 Korea in its Relations with China. W. W. Rockhill.
 1888 China and Korea. O. N. Denny.
 | 1889 Corea and The Powers. Chesney Duncan. |
 1891 Notes on Some of the Laws, Customs and Superstitions of Korea. W. Woodville Rockhill.
 1891 Notes on Meteorology of Korea. C. Waeber.
 1892 The Imperial Chinese Mission to Korea. A Secretary.
 1893 The Bernadou, Allen and Jouy Korean Collections in the U. S. National Museum. Smithsonian Illustrated Report. Walter Hough.
 1894 What the Koreans Say About our use of their Language. Rev. Geo. Heber Jones.
 1895 Official Report on the Murder of The Queen. Translation. Korean Repository.
 1896 Mourning and Burial Rites in Korea. E. B. Landis, M. D.
 1896 Three Buddhistic Tracts from Korea. E. B. Landis, M. D., M.R.A.S.
 1896 Exorcism of Spirits in Korea. E. B. Landis, M. D., M.R.A.S.
 1897 Korean Words and Phrases. J. W. Hodge.
 1898 Korean Ginseng. Horace N. Allen.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

NOTE.—As this index had to be made up from the proof-sheets while the pamphlet was in the hands of the printer, there may be omissions and errors as to the initials of persons, due to a lack of facility for verification.

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